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20 June 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1301

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PRC OPENS CATTLE MARKET; QUARANTINE DISPUTE RESOLVED

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 22 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] THE huge Chinese cattle market will be opened up for Australian producers following the solution of a major quarantine dispute between Australia and China.

And the Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, has accepted an invitation to visit China.

Settlement of the quarantine dispute was revealed yesterday by Federal Government officials during the first day of the Queensland leg of the Australian visit by the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

The officials said it would provide a boost to Australian cattle producers, particularly those in Queensland, and earn them millions of dollars.

It would also help increase Australian export of sheep to China.

In October, 1977, China imposed bans on the import of Australian livestock and livestock produce following a blue-tongue virus outbreak. The bans were later removed from livestock products but remained on cattle and semen.

But on a Chinese initiative, it was agreed that the two countries should review the remaining bans, with the aim of having them removed.

Officials said Mr Zhao had been in daily contact with his officers in China over the issue.

The officials said both China and Australia had expressed the view that they were "quietly hopeful" of success in acting to open up new beef markets.

In diplomatic terms, this meant that the deal had already been made and it was one that was extremely exciting for Australian cattle and sheep producers.

The company which could gain a great deal from the quarantine breakthrough is Elders IXL Ltd which owns Beef City — a huge cattle feedlot near Oakey which Mr Zhao saw yesterday. The company runs up to 25,000 cattle, fed on grain, within an area of about 250 ha.

The invitation for Mr Bjelke-Petersen to visit China was extended last night at a state reception for Mr Zhao.

It is unlikely that Mr Bjelke-Petersen will visit China this year because of the state election.

CSO: 4200/6013

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO WITHHOLD DOCUMENTS IN ANANDA MARGA CASE

Arguments to High Court

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 20 Apr 83 p 16

[Article by Verge Blunden]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — It would be undesirable in the interests of national security for ASIO to disclose whether or not it held any documents relating to the Ananda Marga sect, a Queen's Counsel told the High Court yesterday.

Mr Keith Mason, QC, was making submissions on behalf of the Commonwealth during the hearing of applications by Paul Shaun Alister, 26, Timothy Edward Anderson, 30 and Ross Anthony Dunn, 28, for special leave to appeal against their convictions for conspiracy to murder.

All three men are serving 16-year jail terms following their convictions and the dismissal of their appeals by the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Crown alleged that the three men were members of the Ananda Marga and on June 15, 1978 conspired to murder Mr Robert Cameron, the head of an organisation known as the National Front. It alleged that the accused men intended to detonate a bomb outside the Cameron's home.

The hearing of the applications for special leave to appeal to the High Court is before the Chief Justice, Sir Harry Gibbs, Justice Murphy, Justice Wilson, Justice Brennan and Justice Dawson.

In his opening submissions Mr Ian Barker, QC, senior counsel for the three applicants, claimed a miscarriage of justice had occurred because the trial judge set aside a subpoena directed to the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

Mr Barker said the subpoena sought documents—if any—held by ASIO relating to any information given to it by Richard Seary, the principal Crown witness at the trial of the applicants.

He said the legal advisers to the applicants believed Mr Seary had made reports to ASIO.

Mr Seary had joined the Ananda Marga organisation shortly after the bombing outside the Hilton Hotel in February, 1978. The evidence was that Mr Seary had made reports to the NSW police Special Branch concerning the Ananda Marga.

Mr Barker said credibility was a "burning issue" at the trial and the applicants wanted to see whether

any statements Mr Seary may have made to ASIO were inconsistent with evidence he gave at the trial.

The three accused men had denied any involvement in connection with the alleged plan to bomb Mr Cameron's home and they claimed they had been "set up" by Mr Seary.

"It must have been apparent to most people that following from all the publicity after the Hilton bombing and following from the constant naming of the Ananda Marga that they were under scrutiny," Mr Barker said.

"Seary got into the organisation in the first place specifically to investigate the possible culpability of members of the Ananda Marga in that outrage.

"So this is not a case where disclosure of the fact that they were being investigated would really amount to anything very significant.

"It was known, on Seary's own evidence, that he was working as a spy for Special Branch and the fact that he might also have been, and possibly was, a spy for ASIO would not have much bearing on national security."

Mr Barker said the contents of any reports made by Mr Seary to ASIO may well have been of great value to the accused.

"Each accused gave evidence and the matter was very hotly contested with each accused asserting his innocence. The jury was faced with a major issue of credibility between Seary and the accused and between the accused and certain police officers . . . " Mr Barker said.

"If Seary's credit had been shaken to the extent that the jury were in doubt about his evidence it is very likely these accused would have been acquitted, because he was the major Crown witness."

In his submissions on behalf of the Commonwealth and the director-general of ASIO, Mr Mason said the court had a duty to rule on claims made for privilege, as the Commonwealth had made in this case.

"There is a right, we submit, to make this claim even though it is to refuse to divulge even whether documents exist," Mr Mason said.

"I clearly this organisation (ASIO) should have the right to take the utmost care that it would not indicate whether or not documents existed, but clearly the court had a right to say that is not good enough," he said.

Mr Mason said the substance of the Commonwealth's claim was that it was imperative, in the interests of national security, to answer a subpoena

by indicating whether or not there were any documents in the "top secret" vaults.

"We would in the court make, although I need not say that the production of documents as a condition of proceeding with the trial, is a matter of public interest," Mr Mason said. "Mr Mason said, however, the power of inspection should be made available."

The hearing of the application will resume later.

Defence Appeal

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 11

Article by Verge Blunden

Text

CANBERRA—The High Court reserved judgment yesterday on applications by three members of the Ananda Marga for special leave to appeal against their convictions for conspiracy to murder.

The three men, Paul Shaun Alister, 26, Timothy Edward Anderson, 30, and Ross Anthony Dunn, 28, were convicted of conspiring on June 15, 1978, to murder Mr Robert Cameron, the head of an organisation known as the National Front.

All three men are serving 16-year jail terms after their convictions and the dismissal of their appeals by the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal.

They claimed a miscarriage of justice occurred at their trial because the trial judge set aside a subpoena directed to the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

The subpoena sought documents which may exist — held by ASIO relating to information given by Mr Richard Seary, the principal Crown witness at the trial of the three men.

Mr Ian Barker QC, senior counsel for the three men, said they wanted to see if any reports Mr Seary made to ASIO were inconsistent with evidence he gave at the trial.

Mr Roger Court QC, senior counsel for the Crown, said the trial judge was not bound to accept the Commonwealth's claim that any ASIO documents should not be produced, but was required to balance conflicting interests.

Mr Court said the Crown did not know whether any ASIO documents existed or the type sought by the applicants.

He said one course the High Court could consider would be to make an order which would establish whether any documents existed and then for the judges to inspect any that did exist and see if they could have been of advantage to the case for the defence.

Mr Court said Mr Seary was never asked at the trial whether he made any reports to ASIO and no suggestion was ever made that he was connected with ASIO.

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BRIEFS

CONTROL OF SEA MINING--A dispute between the Federal Government and the States loomed last night after the Commonwealth indicated it would take control of offshore mining rights. A passage from the Governor-General's speech said: "The Government is reviewing the operation of the Commonwealth and State legislation covering offshore petroleum and mining activities." The Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh, could introduce legislation soon to take back controls from the States. A government spokesman said it was ALP policy to return to the position of four years ago when the Commonwealth had over-all control. Offshore mining now was governed by a "hotch-potch" of laws. The Queensland Government reacted last night by describing the idea "a back-door method of raising extra mining revenue". A spokesman for the Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, said the present situation had been the result of years of negotiations and any changes would be "interesting". [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Apr 83 p 1]

CSO: 4200/6013

EMPHASIS ON TOURISM AS SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE NOTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 13 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by D.J. Janto: "Indonesia Preparing for Tourism As large Source of Foreign Exchange"]

[Text] The pipeline of petrodollars is drying up. Indonesia is presently doing its best to become better acquainted with tourism as a replacement source of foreign exchange. Since the beginning of the last year of the third 5-Year Plan President Soeharto has approved two policy steps which, it is believed, will stimulate the tourism business in Indonesia.

The first of these policies involves facilitating entry into the country for foreign tourists. The second of these policies involves improving facilities for handling tourists.

First of all, beginning on 1 April tourists from 26 designated countries may remain for up to 2 months in Indonesia without a visa. These countries are regarded as having a large potential as sources of tourists. They include the nine member countries of the European Economic Community, the four Scandinavian countries, the four ASEAN countries, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, the United States, and Canada.

Up to now they could only remain in Indonesia for 2 weeks without a visa. Even this provision was limited to tourists coming from ASEAN countries only.

The second major step is a division in the Ministry of Communications to form a new cabinet department, the Ministry of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications.

In announcing the composition of the new cabinet on 16 March the president said: "We will split up the Ministry of Communications so that we can give greater attention to the effort to increase the flow of tourists to Indonesia from foreign countries, which is very important in our efforts to obtain foreign exchange."

The president appointed Achmad Tahir, secretary general of the Ministry of Communications, as minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications.

The effort to increase the flow of tourists is not limited to easing visa procedures. An additional effort has also been undertaken, based on Presidential Decision 15, which was issued on 9 March.

The presidential decision, which sets out an arrangement for visa-free tourism, also designates a number of airports and harbors as entry points for foreign tourists. For example, tourists on scheduled or unscheduled flights can enter Eastern Indonesia through Sam Ratulangi airport in Manado, Patimura airport in Ambon, and Mokmer airport on Biak Island, in Irian Jaya.

Achmad Tahir, the new minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications, said, when visiting Halim Perdanakusumah airport on 21 March: "The airports which are entry points for tourists have a decisive role in the success or failure of the application of the package of tourism policies."

Tahir continued: "We must try to change our image to give an attractive impression to visitors. And to create a good image, we must begin at the airports."

Presidential Decision 15 also provides for facilitating construction of tourist infrastructure in terms of taxes, credits, import duties, and permits issued by the central and regional governments. More detailed action will be taken by the minister involved in the various sectors of the tourist industry, as well as by the governor of Bank Indonesia.

Meanwhile, in a separate presidential instruction, the governors of 10 provinces which are objectives for the tourist program were ordered to reduce the hotel construction tax from 10 percent to 5 percent. In addition charges for issuing hotel construction permits were fixed at no higher than 50 million rupiah.

The government decision in taking a daring step to increase the flow of foreign tourists reflects the decline in foreign exchange receipts from petroleum exports.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, reduced the oil base price from \$34 to \$29 per barrel. This had the consequence of requiring Indonesia to reduce the price of its oil by an average of \$5 per barrel. For oil from the Minas field the decrease was from \$34.53 to \$29.53 per barrel.

Indonesia exports as much as 900,000 barrels of petroleum daily. Thus, Indonesia is losing \$4.5 million per day or more than \$1.5 billion from oil exports during fiscal year 1983-84.

In addition to oil, Indonesia is relying on two other sources of foreign exchange: non-oil exports and foreign loans.

At present non-oil exports are not particularly encouraging, although the government is applying its countertrade policy. This policy requires foreign firms which win contracts for the construction of government projects to purchase Indonesian export commodities of equal value with the contract.

Regarding foreign loans, Indonesia is no longer obtaining as many soft loans as it did at the beginning of the "New Order" [1967]. This is because the donor countries in IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] regard Indonesia's development program as "going well" and consider that unconditional loans or grants are no longer necessary.

Loans from sources other than IGGI countries, which the government has attempted to obtain recently, are from private, commercial sources. It is believed that the government will attempt to obtain a commercial bank loan of \$2 billion during this fiscal year to help make up the shortfall resulting from the decline in receipts of petrodollars.

At present with the reduction in income from exports of oil, non-oil exports, and foreign loans, the government appears to be determined to turn tourism into another large source of foreign exchange.

However, before the new package of tourism policies was put together, Bali had begun to feel the bitter consequences of the world economic recession. This leading tourist province saw a decline in the flow of foreign tourists of 1.6 percent. Compared to 153,541 tourists who came directly to Bali in 1981, in 1982 the flow had declined to 151,130. However, foreign exchange receipts from tourists increased from \$86 million in 1981 to \$92 million in 1982.

Meanwhile, Joop Ave, the director general of tourism, estimated that the flow of foreign tourists to Indonesia would reach 630,000 persons in 1984 and up to 996,000 persons in 1988. Speaking at the national conference of the PHRI (Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Union) in Semarang on 4 February, the director general admitted that international competition for tourists was becoming increasingly tight.

Joop Ave said, in his speech to hotel and restaurant operators: "Don't distinguish between tourists and don't try to 'cut their throats.' They should receive good service."

However, this advice probably won't be much heeded when the golden opportunity presented by the solar eclipse comes to Indonesia on 11 June. It is estimated that about 20,000 foreign tourists will visit Indonesia at the time of this scientific event.

Almost all of the hotels in the area where the solar eclipse can be seen will raise their room prices. For example, the Hotel Ambarukmo in Yogyakarta will increase ordinary room prices from \$61 to \$110 per day. In Semarang the increases in hotel rates will average between 20 and 35 percent.

It is reported that 20 foreign tourists have cancelled their trip to South Sulawesi from 8-12 June to observe the solar eclipse from Lake Mawang, in Gowa Regency. Their reason, according to the travel bureau which was handling their trip, was that hotel prices during the solar eclipse are going up by as much as 200 percent.

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CSO: 4213/62

TRANSMIGRATION TARGET TO BE ACHIEVED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Minister Martono Is Convinced: Third 5-Year Transmigration Target of 500,000 Families Will Be Achieved"]

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Martono, minister of transmigration, has stated that his ministry will consist of a secretary general, an inspector general, and two directors general, each of them will have five directorates under him.

Answering a question from the press after he had been received by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Thursday [7 April], the minister said that those who will fill the above posts are presently under consideration. The names of the two directors general who will have the task of preparing accommodations and mobilizing potential transmigrants are also under consideration.

The minister said that he had reported on the question of personnel under consideration to the president. He also informed the president of the results of his conversations with Dr Saleh Afiff, the minister for the reorganization of the state apparatus and the deputy chairman of BAPPENAS [National Planning Body], regarding the organizational structure of the new ministry which he will head.

In answer to a question the minister said that the policy and program for implementing the transmigration program will not be much different from what it was in the past. However, the program will clearly receive increased attention because of the new ministry which he will be heading.

Although this is the case, the minister said that coordination with other ministries and offices will continue and will be expanded in order to achieve the targets which have been set.

Regarding the implementation of the transmigration program in the third 5-Year Plan, which has been targeted to include 500,000 families, Minister Martono said that up to Thursday [7 April] a total of 461,651 families from Java, Bali, and Lombok had been resettled in other islands. The minister is convinced that the target will be achieved because there are still 10 months left to do it.

The minister said that in fiscal year 1982-83, 105,132 transmigrant families in 17 provinces had had their food guarantee allowances prolonged and their agricultural production facilities expanded because of the prolonged drought.

He said that in central and eastern Indonesia, including the provinces of East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, South and Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, and Irian Jaya, 50,588 families needed further assistance because they had not yet been able to harvest any crops. This was because much of the area they had planted was flooded after heavy rains. This was followed by a further drought.

Food assistance for them at this time will be provided through BULOG [Bureau of Logistics Affairs], under which each head of family will be given 17.5 kilograms of rice; their wives, 10 kilograms; and each child, 7.5 kilograms.

Thus, every family consisting of a husband, wife and 3 children will receive food assistance amounting to 50 kilograms of rice per month until they harvest their own crops.

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CSO: 4.13/62

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TARGET WILL BE MET

Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 Apr 83 p 7

[Text]

JAKARTA (JP): The government is confident that it could meet the target of US\$ 5.5 billion in annual agricultural product exports in the fourth Five Year Development Plan starting in 1984.

Telling *Sinar Harapan* daily recently, Junior Minister for the Development of Production of Plantation Crops Hasjri Harahap said that at present the amount of foreign exchange earned by government-owned plantations was about US\$ 500 million.

This figure would have to be multiplied threefold by the end of the fourth plan in 1988 bearing in mind that crop prices would go up and new plantations would be opened.

The privately-owned plantations and vegetable plots contributed greatly to the total export figure and was expected to earn enough foreign exchange to meet the target.

Minister Harahap said a precise inventory should be made of commodity crops such as rubber, coffee, and palm oil, to ascertain whether domestic consumption needs, increasing by five per cent annually, could be met.

Mr. Harahap said that Indonesia's rubber production, which reached a million tons in 1980, fell to 0.82 million tons last year.

"The problem is that price slippage often occurs simultaneously with production decreases," he added.

However, he said, price fluctuations tend to happen and the hope was that production

increases would be accompanied by rising prices.

According to Mr. Harahap, the price of Indonesian coffee, which presently is US\$2 per kilogram by quota agreement, and \$1.5/kg. on non-quota varieties, could still rise by \$0.5 per kilogram.

Indonesian coffee production is now some 300,000 to 325,000 tons annually with 75,000 tons going for domestic consumption and 140,000 tons for export by quota.

Minister Harahap said that vegetable oil commodities such as palm oil and copra had good prospects for the future. On a national level, the output of palm oil was 0.8 million tons, and by the end of Pelita IV it was hoped to reach 1.3 million tons or even more. From palm oil alone, earnings of US\$ 625 million in foreign exchange was expected by 1988.

The Indonesian government's drive to create integrated industries (processing from raw materials to finished products) would help the country gain more foreign exchange, the Junior Minister said. Crude palm oil could then be processed within Indonesia itself.

The goal of attaining the US\$ 5.5 billion export target can also be helped by lesser earning crops such as tea, tobacco, pharmaceutical ingredients, and essential oils. The important thing was how to stimulate production, he said.

Present calculations by the government indicate that from the three main agricultural products, i.e. rubber, coffee, and palm oil, some US\$

3.7 billion can be earned by 1988. The balance can be earned by the main second-level crops, namely pepper, spices, and tea, he said.

Key to success

According to Minister Harahap, there are three main factors that contribute to the success of the government's agricultural program.

The three are sufficient planning, management and supervision. The later factor, he said, received the most attention from his department, not only concerning the financial aspects but also involving the application of technology.

He said one example was in rubber production. The government run rubber plantations were able to start producing five years after their establishment, whereas the estates owned by the populace took from seven to nine years to become productive. The difference was in the use of technology, and this was where supervision and guidance by provincial agricultural offices could help, he said.

Mr. Harahap said the success of the government's program for increasing food production (Bimas Pangan) depended on guidance and instruction. He was optimistic that production levels could be increased by following the premise that the farmers must be stimulated by the program and asked to take part in it.

In the Bimas Pangan system the government consultant should be exactly aware of the requirements of the farmer in order to assist him, he said.

Minister Harahap said that the government's intention of establishing processing plants for the products of the agricultural industry was moving on course. Exports of processed vegetables and other produce would lead to better commercial benefits and wider employment, he said.

However, the plan had to involve the participation of other government departments, the Minister added.

Mr. Harahap said that the Batam Island industrial project provided an excellent base for processing facilities, as its location lay directly between sources of agricultural raw materials in Indonesia

and a technological center in Singapore.

He said the island could become an attractive industrial free zone for investors, and the nearby islands of Sumatra and Java could provide the labor needed to man the industries.

Discussing the marketing of Indonesian agricultural products overseas, Minister Harahap said that trade related promotions were essential. The type of sales drive that will be undertaken in the future is called technomarketing, or marketing based on technical aspects of the matter. "We will say, this is our product and this is its quality. If it is used for this purpose, you will have these results. So we will not be just doing plain advertising," he said.

Techno-marketing

He said the program outlined by the Minister of Agriculture is an "aggressive-offensive type of marketing," meaning that Indonesia will sell its products in the market, where the buyer is, and not where the seller is.

He admitted that the type of marketing undertaken by the government-owned plantations in the past was that done in the seller's area, or the free-on-board (F.O.B.) system. This will be changed by the government, through technomarketing in the U.S., Japan, and Europe, for both plantation and agricultural products.

The Minister said in the new method Indonesia urgently needed the necessary experience, and added that initial mistakes were inevitable.

Minister Harahap said that one of the problems facing the Indonesian government was how to find substitutes for certain imported commodities. Up to now the country still imported 400,000 tons of sugar annually, more than 100,000 tons of cotton, and 10,000 tons of cloves per year. The increasing consumption of clove cigarettes caused a proportionate rise in clove imports.

All the above imports have to be reduced or eliminated, according to the Minister. "We have the potential, the scope in which to move, and the manpower.

LAUNCHING OF DOMESTICALLY DEVELOPED MISSILES DESCRIBED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 13 Apr 83 p 7

[Excerpt] Missiles were launched from the Rocket Launching Station (STASPRO) of the National Flight and Atmospheric Institute (LAPAN) in Pameungpeuk, South Garut Regency, on 2 and 3 December 1982.

Pameungpeuk is a small city on the south coast of West Java. Recently, the city has often been mentioned in the newspapers, magazines, and other elements of the mass media. Pameungpeuk is only about 154 kilometers from Bandung on the road to Cilauteuren. Pameungpeuk is a missile-launching center.

However, although it is 57 kilometers from Cikajang to Pameungpeuk, it takes 2 hours to drive this curving and steeply inclined road along the side of a mountain. If you have to take this road, you should be in good physical condition.

The missile-launching center is more or less 6 kilometers from Pameungpeuk and is right on the shore of the ocean. Indeed, the center must be right on the coast to ensure that the impact point of the missiles will always be well out to sea. This center began to be used for launching missiles early in the 1960's--that is, since Indonesia developed the "Kartika" rocket and launched the Japanese-made "Kappa-8" rocket.

The rockets now launched from this center include the "Super Loki" rocket made in the United States and the "RX" rocket made by LAPAN. The two rockets are used for weather research and are better known as sounding rockets.

The Indonesian-made "RX" rocket has been launched on four occasions: April, 1981; August, 1981; January, 1982; and December, 1982. The third rocket launched in this sequence was a two-stage, "RX" series-produced missile, which was fired for the first time on this occasion. The first, second, and fourth launchings listed above involved one-stage "RX" rockets.

The RX-150 series rocket was developed by LAPAN for meteorological or upper atmospheric research. The designation "RX" means that this rocket is still in the experimental stage. For that reason its dimensions (length as well as diameter) are still subject to various changes. At the present time the "RX" rockets being tested have a diameter of 150 millimeters and a length of between 3.5 and 4 meters.

On another occasion it is possible that rockets of this type will be launched with greater dimensions and lengths than the rockets now being launched. The objective is to find a rocket most appropriate for Indonesian needs and conditions.

On the occasion of the fourth launching mentioned above, four single stage rockets were launched with the identification numbers X35 F12 to X38 F15. The code number X35 indicates the number of rockets which have been tested, while F12 means the number of rockets which have been flight tested.

Two rockets with a total length of about 3.5 meters and two rockets with a length of 4 meters have been tested (both those which have been actually launched as well as those fired in static tests). All of them have solid propellants (solid fuel and oxidizers).

The rocket motor is produced by LAPAN at the Rumpin workshops in Bogor. The propellants are made at the Rumpin plant. Before they are launched, the rockets are subjected to repeated static tests at the static test center, which is also located at Tarogong Rumpin.

Rumpin may be difficult to find on a map. It is located on the road from Ciputat to Sawangan on the right-hand side of Serpong just after you cross the Cisadane River. It is there that our experts and technicians carry out the manufacture and testing of the rockets. This center is rather far from an inhabited area--about 20 kilometers from Ciputat.

Fourth Launch

December was picked for the 4th launching period because it was a "good month" for launching rockets. Why was this the case? As we know, in the launching of scientific rockets the most important aspect, and one which cannot be ignored, is the factor of weather, and particularly wind.

In December the wind velocity at the launching site is relatively low, and the weather is always good.

Things were different during the launchings in January, 1982. At the time of the third launching period, the wind velocity was uncertain, and at times there was heavy rain. It once happened that at the time a 2-stage rocket was launched the wind velocity was recorded at about 22 knots per hour.

With winds blowing this fast, people standing on the field may be blown over by the wind. Fortunately, at this time the launchings went forward easily and successfully.

The 1st day of the fourth launching period was on 2 December 1982, and the 2nd day was on 3 December 1982, thus covering 2 days in all. At 4:00 am all of the launch personnel were awakened by the "safety officer." One by one they left their quarters and reported at their places of work.

Some went to the rocket assembly station, while others went to the telemetry station and still others to the control station. The work of the respective

personnel had been divided among them. At 5:15 am the rocket was transported to the launching pad. The angle of the launch was set at 75 degrees, and the rocket was aimed out over the Indian Ocean.

On the day before the launch the fishermen who usually go out to sea from Cilauteuren were instructed not to go out in their boats because the area in the vicinity was highly dangerous (although at times some of them are obstinate and go out anyway.).

The first launching was planned to take place at 6:00 am, but for one reason or another was delayed for about 30 minutes. At 6:30 am, Western Indonesian Time, the wind was calm, and the control button was pushed.

First of all the siren sounded three times. Then the countdown began from 60 seconds down to 1 second before launch. Then the rocket was launched perfectly. The 2nd launching took place at 9:45 am, Western Indonesian Time, when the wind velocity was about 2 knots per hour and the wind direction was 180 degrees.

Second Day of the Fourth Launching

As on the 1st day, the preparatory operations for the launchings began at 4:00 am, Western Indonesian Time. The first rocket to be launched had a diameter of 150 millimeters and an overall length of about 4 meters. The second rocket was about 3.5 meters long and had the same diameter as the first rocket.

The rockets launched during the fourth launching period had a payload of an accelerometer, a sun sensor (to determine the position of the rocket in terms of the sun), and instruments for measuring meteorological data.

To follow the functioning of the rocket once launched (tracking), the cooperation of ORARI [Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization] was enlisted. When the rocket was launched, the news was broadcast throughout the country so that the rocket could be monitored by ORARI teams in various places.

It turned out that the signals from the rocket were monitored by the ORARI team from a number of amateur radio stations in Java as well as outside Java.

5170

CSO: 4213/62

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PROMOTING ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 Apr 83 p 1

Government officials will not only have to tighten their belts this time of economic recession, they will also have to be more careful with the management of State finances. Signs of a more concerted action against misuse of Government funds are much in evidence. The Government has set up a special agency under the Attorney General's Office to deal with a wide range of offenses, including corruption.

"Priorities are given to cases involving corruption and subversion," says Attorney General Ismail Saleh.

The Government is seriously concerned. Measures preliminary to what is believed to be a large scale operation have been taken even before the new anti-corruption agency was established. Shortly after the new Government was formed in March, Attorney General Saleh conferred with Interior Minister Supardjo Rustam and Finance Minister Radius Prawiro to coordinate action.

"Action will be taken not only against the 'leakages' as such, but even more fundamentally against the sources of the leakages," says Mohammad Salim, deputy attorney general for operations. The Attorney General's Office has asked for understanding from ministers in the event action is taken against subordinates within their departments, Salim adds.

In an effort to improve coordination, representatives from various law enforcement agencies met in Jakarta recently.

"The meeting is designed to establish a unity of action, especially in dealing with cases of corruption," says a participant.

Acquitted

Public prosecutors are complaining that many officials tried for corruption were eventually acquitted by the court.

Saleh denied that the new agency will take over the duties of OPSTIB, an organ of the National Security Agency (Kopkamtib) which deals with a variety of financial irregularities. Both will closely cooperate, however.

The anti-corruption agency, which is headed by Himawan deputy attorney general for criminal affairs, is given powers to set up task forces both in Jakarta and in the regions. All organs of Kopkamtib have been asked to cooperate.

The Government has been stepping up measures against corrupt officials in recent months. Much publicity was given to a trial early this year of Government officials accused of receiving kickbacks in the procurement of M.V. Tampomas, a derelict ship which sank off the coast of Sulawesi, killing hundreds of passengers. Several foreign companies have been brought to court for tampering with their tax records. The latest case, which receives wide press coverage, involves a Government official charged with embezzling over seven billion rupiahs of funds for a reforestation program.

In Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, where the reforestation scandal was uncovered, Public Prosecutor Baharudin Lopa says his office is presently concentrating on action against corruption.

"So far we have been able to uncover cases of embezzlement amounting to more than nine billion rupiahs of public funds," says Lopa.

In Surabaya, East Java, a private bank has been charged with complicity in a swindle involving Government money. More than one billion rupiahs in foreign exchange, supposed to be deposited with Bank Indonesia, was stolen by an employee of the bank.

CSO: 4200394

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO RESTORE LNG PLANT

Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST In English 16 Apr 83 p 1

JAKARTA: Indonesia is making frantic efforts to prevent an estimated 375 million U.S. dollar loss in liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports this year due to the Badak LNG plant explosion in East Kalimantan last month.

A big explosion rocked the Badak plant in Bontang, north of Samarinda on March 14, destroying the main cryogenic exchanger of one of the plant's two production units and killing three workers.

The incapacitated unit, called the "b" train, was to have made 25 shipments of LNG this year to Japan, each shipment worth 15 million dollars.

Repair to the damage has been estimated to take over one year, but the president of the state oil company Pertamina, Judo Sumbono, was Monday quoted in the local press as saying the wrecked unit would be brought back into operation much sooner to produce seven shipments this year.

During a weekend visit to the country's only other LNG plant in Arun, East Aceh (North Sumatra), Judo Sumbono told newsmen that a main cryogenic exchanger, which has arrived in Arun to

use in a future expansion, will be transferred to the Badak plant to speed up its restoration.

Meanwhile, expansion work now underway at the Badak and Arun plants for the building of two more trains each will be sped up to enable them to contribute a combined 13 shipments to the Badak plant's emergency load, Sumbono said.

The main cryogenic exchanger now in Arun was intended for a planned sixth train in Arun to produce LNG for export to South Korea starting from 1986.

The existing Arun plant itself is expected to be able to contribute five shipments outside its normal deliveries, so that Indonesia may not have to miss any shipments at all, Judo Sumbono said.

The two plants, now producing an annual combined 7.5 million tons for export to Japan, are presently being expanded to produce an annual 14 million tons from 1984.

LNG is Indonesia's second export commodity after oil and earned the country over 2.6 billion dollars last year.

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO SURINAME—Through the Indonesian ambassador in Suriname, the Indonesian Government has expressed its concern to the Suriname Government that Indonesian citizens residing there might be given the necessary protection. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja expressed this Indonesian concern about 3 weeks ago. Thus the requests made by various people about this question in fact have already been taken care of, said the foreign minister, answering a question from a reporter on Thursday [31 March]. Based on a report submitted by Djoko Yuwono, Indonesian ambassador to Suriname, Foreign Minister Mochtar said that there are no Indonesian citizens being killed in Suriname. The foreign minister said: "There are those in Suriname who might be considered to be of Indonesian descent because of their names. However, they are citizens of Suriname." However, due to the two appeals that had been received, the Indonesian ambassador in Suriname declared publicly that the security was provided for Indonesian citizens in Suriname. Mochtar also declared that it was not true that Indonesian citizens were included among those who had been slaughtered. He said: "That is not true. The names are Indonesian, but there are many citizens of Suriname of Indonesian descent." [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

SETTLING DEBTS—Jakarta, HARIAN UNUM AB—As of 1 April the basic debt of PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corporation] amounted to 66 billion rupiah, compared to its initial debt of 1.4 trillion rupiah. It is hoped that in the next 2 to 3 months this remaining debt will be repaid completely. This was by Dr Joedo Sumbono, principal director of PERTAMINA. Joedo Sumbono went on to say to reporters on Thursday [31 March] that the interest due on the basic PERTAMINA debt had not been included in the installments so far repaid.. The accumulated interest is 593 billion rupiah. Regarding other PERTAMINA debts, these have been completely repaid as a result of the work of the Sumarlin renegotiations team. There is no cash debt owing to foreign individuals or companies. There is only one further debt owed to another company, which requires further research. The total is not large, Dr Joedo Sumbono said. He added that PERTAMINA's old debts to foreign companies had been repaid by allocations of crude oil to the companies concerned. The principal director of PERTAMINA also said that agreement had been reached with the Republic of Korea to sell 2 million tons of LNG [Liquified Natural Gas] per year over a period of 20 years. The signature of the contract would take place in Jakarta, probably next May, Dr Joedo said. It is hoped that the first shipment of LNG to Korea can be undertaken in 1986. Each year, for the 2 million tons of LNG, about 38 shipments will

be made. The Republic of Korea will buy Indonesian LNG on a CIF [cost, insurance, and freight] basis. Therefore, shipment of the LNG will be handled by Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 2 Apr 83 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/62

MYSTERY OF THEFT OF STATUE HEADS SOLVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Pham Xuan Luc: "Theft of Buddhist Statue Heads"]

[Text] In recent days, the senior Buddhist monk at Monlay temple looked unhappy. He kept on inviting pilgrims coming from many places to visit his temple, but took care not to leave them alone. And when he was busy, a young monk took his place. This puzzled Tran Vinh, commanding cadres of a Vietnamese volunteer military unit in charge of defending alongside the Kampuchean Army, this region of cultural vestiges. Reviewing the situation in his unit, Tran Vinh was pleased to see that everyone had shown proper respect for our friends' customs and mores. Monlay was a major temple in the region, and an ancient cultural institution of the Kampuchean nation.

"Venerable," Tran Vinh said, "with the traditional Kampuchean New Year's Festival coming soon, you certainly are busy welcoming pilgrims."

The senior monk joined his hands on his chest and answered in a soft voice, "Well, we eagerly want laymen to attach great interest to our temple, but..." The senior monk paused, murmuring a few words as if reciting a prayer, then said, "We are sad, because Buddha's stone statues have suddenly lost their heads, thus leaving them no places to store intelligence. This our fault. Our fault."

Tran Vinh turned right, then left, and was startled to see a number of decapitated statues.

He reported the incident to his superior, and to Sisophon district cadres. Many questions were raised. Who had stolen the statue heads? And for what purpose? Was this done to incite the people to mistrust the Vietnamese Army? This was unavoidable, if we failed to protect the pagoda properly. The Kampucheans use to say, "Monks always teach laymen, while laymen never teach monks." A pagoda is their most sacred place. Even their kings and queens ranked next to Buddhist monks. Buddha is an inviolable god. The genocidal Pol Pot clique attacked monks and nuns, and destroyed pagodas. The revolution has banished this barbarity. However, those engaged in sabotage are still around.

About this time, a radio message from a border outpost said that a Kampuchean military patrol had arrested two female merchants, trying to cross the border into Thailand, with two statue heads. The local district security chief went

to the outpost and brought back both statue heads and detainees. An interrogation took place.

"Why did you bring these articles across the border?"

"For sale, sir. Each statue head weighing 10 kilos is worth 5 'chi' of gold (a tael has 10 'chi'). With that money we can buy Thai goods for resale in Kampuchea and make a big profit."

"Did you remove these statue heads yourself? Or did someone given them to you?"

"A woman living near the pagoda sold them to me at 2 'chi' of gold per head. Beyond the border, a Chinese man will buy them from me. There is no need to look for buyers, because there is a reception station at about 3 kms from the border. Sellers are warmly welcomed. Those able to bring out bigger heads can make more money."

Tran Vinh asked the district security chief, "Do you think that the statue heads traffic is purely an economic matter?"

The district security chief said, "It is not that simple. A temple is the most sacred place for the Khmer people. Angkor and other temples are the pride and cultural tradition of the nation, which all regimes must protect, except the genocidal Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Beijing."

"This is an enemy psywar plot. The sooner it is bared, the better."

The two cadres shook hands, seeing eye to eye with each other on a new protection plan.

In front of the temple, there was a row of stalls and shops, whose owners were mainly of Chinese origin. The last house in the row, a beef soup restaurant nestled in the shade of a cottonseed tree, was a big one. In the restaurant, the owner and his wife, both obese, and their three daughters cast friendly glances at customers. Someone had tipped security organs that the restaurant owner used to meet many "special customers" coming from afar.

One day, a woman was seen riding a two-wheeled Honda to the restaurant. A moment later, as she was leaving with a huge bag, she was stopped by public security agents. The bag was open, showing two big stone statue heads. At the public security office, the restaurant owner sat silent during the interrogation.

"Are you Han Li, from Siemreap?"

"Yes, 'Excellency,' I am."

"Did you personally take this statue head from the temple close to your home?"

"Yes, I personally did."

"Tell me who asked you to do that?"

The restaurant owner came clean and told the story, "In early 1980, a friend of mine, also of Chinese origin, crossed the border from Thailand. After talking with my wife and me, and being aware of our business difficulties, he taught me this new trade. Once, twice, things went smooth, and as a result, our family became well-off. However, I still did not know why the Thais bought these statue heads. I asked my friend, and he said, "You're a fool. The aims of this trade is to destroy the magnificent Angkor culture. Sooner or later, Kampuchean authorities will restore these temples, including these stone statues. Then they must buy them back from us. These stone statues in the temple are 10-centuries old. You see they are very valuable and irreplaceable. We will rake in money reselling them."

A month later, the restaurant owner's "friend" showed up at the shop once again. But that time he was nabbed. He bowed his head and pleaded guilty. He worked for Chinese spies, trying to destroy Kampuchean temples. The plot was designed to destroy Kampuchean morals and erode the people's trust in the revolution. This is the true story about the decapitated statues. The story helps the Kampuchean people understand more clearly their responsibility for protecting their culture as well as their morale. The senior Buddhist monk felt more respect and love for the Vietnamese volunteer combatants.

9213

CSO: 4209/383

MORE SINGAPORE CAPITAL SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 May 83 p 11

[Article by Hsung Bee Hwa]

[Text]

MALAYSIA is trying to encourage more Singapore investors to go across the causeway.

Singapore entrepreneurs have been investing less in Malaysia over the past three years and this has caused some concern, a Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (Mida) spokesman said yesterday.

In 1980, Singapore was the top foreign investor across the causeway but by 1982, it had slipped to eleventh spot.

Last year, Singapore had only 51 projects with a total called-up capital of M\$9.4 million approved by the Malaysian authorities.

This is a sharp contrast to 1980, when Singapore was Malaysia's biggest investor in dollar terms. A total of 63 Singapore projects with called-up capital amounting to M\$56 million were approved in that year.

Japan overtook Singapore as Malaysia's top investor two years ago. Approved projects with Japanese interest in 1981 had a total called-up capital of M\$69.1 million, but this more than doubled to \$139.8 million last year.

The spokesman said Mida will get in touch with companies here to find out if there are specific reasons for the waning interest in Malaysian investment.

"Recession could have dampened business confidence and some industrialists may have decided to shelve expansion plans until conditions improve."

He said in the past few years there has been a noticeable trend for Singapore companies to invest in ventures related to food, beverages and other consumer items for both the Singapore and Malaysian markets.

"We already have many companies in such activi-

ties and Singapore investors should perhaps take a closer look at investment in other areas involving the use of Malaysian resources or new technology."

In the electronics industry, for instance, Malaysia wants technology that will enable it to move away from mere assembly of components and towards more integrated production.

He said another reason for the drop in Singapore investment could be the reluctance of companies to invest in states such as Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan, Pahang and Perlis.

Most Singapore businessmen prefer to set up manufacturing plants in well established industrial areas such as Johore Baru, Penang and Kuala Lumpur and some might have shelved their plans when they were asked to set up facilities in the less industrialised northern states.

CENSUS FIGURES RELEASED; ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 2.3 PERCENT

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 May 83 p 12

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — Malaysia's population grew from 10.4 million to 13.1 million between 1970 and 1980.

The annual growth rate was 2.3 per cent which if maintained would double the country's population in 30 years.

A report on the census released here yesterday gives peninsular Malaysia's population in 1980 at 11,426,600. Sabah had a population of 1,011,000 and Sarawak 1,307,600.

Peninsular Malaysia's population comprised 6,315,600 Malays, 3,865,400 Chinese, 1,171,100 Indians and 74,500 others.

The annual growth rate of the Malays

during the 10-year period was the highest at 2.7 per cent. The other growth rates were Chinese, 1.6 per cent, and Indians, 1.8 per cent.

The relatively lower growth rate of the Chinese and Indians is due mainly to their lower fertility level and, to a lesser extent, to the fact that a larger number of Chinese and Indians were overseas, either studying, working or resettled, at the time for the census, says the report.

The population in peninsular Malaysia grew at a slower rate than in either Sarawak or Sabah. The average growth rate in the peninsula was 2.2 per cent, in Sabah it was

3.8 per cent and in Sarawak 2.4 per cent.

The exceptional growth rate in Sabah, says the report, was partly due to large inflows of migrants from the Philippines and Indonesia during that period.

The census also revealed that there were about 6,588,800 males to

6,547,300 females in the country in 1980.

It also showed there were 4 per cent fewer males compared to females at the young, marriageable ages of 15 to 29.

The reports says this was mainly due to the greater number of males studying or working overseas. — NST.

CSO: 4200/607

GAP BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL ECONOMIES CAUSES CONCERN

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 May 83 p 10

[Text]

SERDANG (Selangor), Mon. — Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today expressed concern over the widening economic disparity between people in rural and urban areas in Malaysia.

He said the implementation of various programmes under the Fourth Malaysia Plan and the New Economic Policy, had not brought the success the government desired.

When compared to urban dwellers, he added, rubber smallholders, padi farmers and fishermen were still lagging far behind.

Even projects, such as freshwater fish breeding and animal

husbandry, to uplift the economic status of the poor had not been successful.

"In terms of rural developments, let us accept the reality that the scenario is not as it should be. We may achieve some degree of success and claim we are the most successful, but let us admit that the gap between the rural poor and urban population is widening," Datuk Musa said.

He was speaking at the opening of a five-day regional seminar on rural development strategies at Universiti Pertanian Malaysia here.

Dr Musa said that when the Fourth Malaysia Plan and the

NEP were formulated, the government thought it had found the answer to eradicating poverty, but the result so far had not been satisfactory.

Datuk Musa outlined three issues that needed expert attention to help develop rural areas:

- Rural-urban migration, especially among youths.

- Lack of input in funds, education, training and manpower.

- Motivation and the attitudinal change in both agricultural workers and rural dwellers.

About 350 people, including participants from the United States, Nigeria, South Korea, Holland, the Philippines and Indonesia, are attending the seminar. — NST.

VALENCIA COMMENTS ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 May 83 p 4

[From the "Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Text]

YESTERDAY'S news item on the existence of a military fraternity dedicated to the liquidation of "bad eggs" in the military was most disturbing. This fraternity acts like a vigilante group which is dangerous because if the members can liquidate their own colleagues, what can stop them for expanding their activities to include other government officers and men? What they are doing is taking the law into their own hands. They must be exposed and stopped immediately

• • •
On the eve of the RP-US bases talks, stories flooded the American press saying that the Philippines is about to stage a "holdup" on the Americans, which means that we are asking for higher rental payment. This is beclouding the issue. The truth is that we are more keen about the sovereignty issue. We cannot allow American military personnel to be exempted from our criminal laws. If they get away with it, then the Philippines is less than sovereign.

• • •
The crucial talks between US and Philippine representatives will be held at the former Foreign Affairs building on Arlegui st., near Malacanang. This has been renovated for the talks. Our own Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez will head the Philippine panel. US Ambassador Armacost will head the US group which may include US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

• • •
If we are to assert our sovereignty over those bases where US installations are located, then our currency should be accepted inside the bases. Likewise, American military personnel should be subject to our laws. In Spain, no dollars are allowed inside US installations - they're changed

to pesetas immediately.

• • •

When we talk of sovereignty, we can't help but recall the words of the late Don Claro M. Recto who in 1956 said that those American bases will act like magnets to attract attack. He also said that the Americans are here on a "peacetime occupation of the Philippines." On another occasion, Recto said: "They are here to protect us, but who will protect us from our protectors?" Recto's words ring even more true today than in his time.

CSO: 42001592

GROUP DEMANDS U.S. MILITARY BASES BE DISMANTLED

MANILA BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 May 83 p. 37

Text

ANGELES CITY, May 10 — A multi-sectoral group of Central Luzon said yesterday the continued existence of the US military bases in the country contribute to the social ills, including irritants between Filipinos and American servicemen and the immorality of the residents near the bases.

The Damdaming Bayan na Nagkakaisa (Dambana), which has organized an Anti-Bases Movement, demanded the dismantling of all US military bases in the country "to protect the people's right to life, dignity, freedom, and economic

well-being."

Jaime Guerrero, Dambana legal officer and head of the ABMD, said bases "are vestiges of colonial subjugation in the country."

He said that the real issue in the forthcoming review of the RP-US military bases agreement is not on how much the Philippine government will get in the form of economic aid but whether these bases should continue to exist in the country.

Questioning the use of the bases here, Guerrero said "they are necessary to garri-son the Philippines, as

symbols of American military might and symbols of American power to intervene not only in the country but the rest of the world."

Former Rep. Rogaciano Mercado, Dambana chairman, doubted the purpose of the review of the bases' agreement since he said, there is no external threat, as affirmed by President Marcos himself.

Lawyer Jose Suarez, Dambana vice chairman disputed the country's need for arms and ammunition when the "socio-economic crises of the country is on the rise." (Jerry J. Lacuarta)

CSC: 3,455,590

UNIDO PRESIDENT CLAIMS U.S. BASES POSE NUCLEAR THREAT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by C. Valmorin, Jr.]

[Text]

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) declared yesterday that the continued existence of the American bases in the Philippines with their nuclear capability "threatens the very existence of the Filipino people."

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, Unido president, bared the opposition's stand on the sensitive bases issue in a speech before the Rotary Club of Midtown Tarlac.

He said the opposition recognizes the grave implications of a nuclear war on the country's survival should it break out here. According to him, he does not begrudge the United States the right to serve its own interests, but it should not be at the collective expense of the Filipino people.

"If nuclear bombs were dropped at Clark Air Base, an area of 20 hec-

tares radius from a single detonation would be completely pulverized,"

Laurel said. "The blast will create a huge, luminous fireball 10 kilometers high and 1.5 kilometers wide, with temperature hotter than even the sun, and everything under it would be incinerated," he added.

The opposition leader said the affected area could cover all of 45,000 hectares which would include Tarlac and the radioactive fallout could contaminate areas up to 200 kilometers from the epicenter, or as far as Baguio in the north and Manila in the south, depending on wind direction.

During the open forum, Laurel said in answer to the question on whether the US bases really protect the Philippines:

"We should never forget that we are a small island republic. We do not have

any border problems with any country. We are not surrounded by hostile neighbors. As such, we should be a friend to all nations who want to be friendly to us."

Laurel said the US is a superpower and has other options. "They should not keep their bases in a country that does not want them. If such bases are indeed necessary to US defenses, let them establish as many bases as they want in areas where they are welcome, but not on Philippine soil," he stressed.

He maintained that the Philippines should never again be made the "sacrificial pawn in a holocaust not of its own making." The Philippines and all of Southeast Asia should be preserved as a "zone of peace, neutrality, and friendship, free of all nuclear weapons and armaments," he said.

LOAN FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT APPROVED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 May 1979

Article by Ben M. Dela Cruz

Text

A \$100-million loan will soon be arranged by a syndicate of foreign and local banks to finance the completion of the \$1.2-billion nuclear power plant in Bataan.

Given mandate by the Philippine government to syndicate the loan was the American Express International Banking Corp., whose top officials are in town to make preliminary arrangements with local banks.

This was announced by C.C. Chiu, American Express' senior vice president and a member of the top-level US trade and investment mission now on its way to Jakarta after three days stay here.

He told reporters that the \$100 million loan forms part of the \$204 million loan being sought by the Philippines for the unfinished Bataan project.

CHIU said that the proceeds of the proposed \$100-million loan will be used to finance services and certain structural requirement of the Bataan plant.

He said, quoting US sources, that the Philippines has requested US Treasury Secretary Donald Regan for the availing of \$204 million in loans approved for the Bataan project when Regan was here for the governors' meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

Chiu did not identify the Philippine banks that will be tapped for the \$100-million loan.

He said that the loan is part of his company's continuing commitment to certain financing requirements of the Philippines.

An American Express official from London is in town to finalize the details of the loan package, Chiu added.

MEMBERS of the US trade delegation headed by Mrs. Anna Chennault said yesterday in a press conference that their exploratory talks with prospective local trade partners were successful.

The delegation members said they were particularly interested in joint ventures with exporters especially those in the food industry, and those involved in the low-cost housing programs using the pre-fabricated technology.

Richard L. McElheny, director general of the US and Foreign Commercial Services of the trade department added that increased trade relations with the ASEAN countries could provide the needed technological expertise from American partners.

Those who reported initial contacts and arrangements with potential Filipino partners were officials of General Electric, Dravo

Corp., Whellabrator-Frye Inc., the
AFIA Worldwide Insurance,
Northrop Corp., Norden Systems
Inc., BenJohn Trading, Internal
Equipment Sales and Consulting Inc.,
Twin Star Enterprises Corp., Jerry
Ross International, and the James D
Downing Company. The companies
were represented by either their
owners or top officials.

OSD: 42100192

WORLD BANK, AID TO FINANCE DAM PROJECT

MANILA BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 81 p. 1/

Text

The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are interested in co-financing the \$1.2 billion San Roque multipurpose project in San Manuel, Pangasinan, Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco bared.

Velasco said that aside from the special financing package being worked out with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan, the two financing institutions have expressed an interest to lend some financing in the project, which will be the fourth largest dam in the world.

The Philippines' main problem in the financing of San Roque is the government's inability to provide peso counterpart funding in the amount of some

\$400 to \$500 million.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin has earlier said before the Nakasone visit that much of San Roque's financing can be acquired from various export-credit institutions backing the bidding parties for the project.

It was earlier gathered that a special type of financing from OECF is needed since the country can only get around \$300 million funding from Japan's primary lending facility.

The project, which will take between six to seven years to complete, will generate 390 megawatts of power. It intends to exploit the potentials of the lower Agno river for electric generation,

irrigation, flood control and water quality improvement.

San Roque's dam is estimated to be as high as 290 meters. The dam will also reduce recurring floods in the Central Luzon plains by 35 to 40 per cent in July and August and by 10 to 15 per cent between September and December.

Likewise, the project will provide year-round irrigation of 70,500 hectares of agricultural land on the Pangasinan plains, thus increasing rice production by 5.3 million cavans a year.

It will also trap mine tailings of companies found in the upstream.

ELC-Electroconsult of Milan, Italy conducted the feasibility studies.

END: 43007580

GOVERNMENT SEEKING NEW WORLD BANK, ADB LOANS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 May 83 p 12

[Text

The Philippine government is seeking about \$214 million in new loans from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to supplement its 1983 and 1984 budgets, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said Friday.

Virata told reporters the Philippines is negotiating for two loans with the ADB totalling \$64.1 million, including \$36.4 million for local cost funding of bank-assisted projects.

From the WB, he said, the government is negotiating for about \$150 million likewise for funding local cost of WB-assisted projects whose implementation might be stalled by the budgetary constraints adopted by the government.

He said a World Bank consultative meeting on the Philippines is scheduled for July 6 to 8 in Paris to review current economic policies, particularly for agriculture.

The meeting will also discuss Philippine plans to borrow about \$1.2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) for 1984.

The consultative group is composed of creditor countries of the Philippines organized by the WB. It meets once very year to assess the economic programs of the country and determine the additional amount of concessional development aid they could provide the Philippines.

As a developing member country of the ADB, the Philippines is entitled to borrow foreign currency loans from the new window opened by the bank for financing local currency expenditures to ongoing projects financed by the bank whose implementation are being impeded by a shortage of local currency resources.

Any additional financing extended under this scheme shall be consistent with the stabilization and structural adjustment programs pursued by the borrowing country in agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the WB.

Virata said that most of the \$1.2 billion

in ODA to be sought from donor countries next year would be used largely to finance energy projects.

Focus of the review of the consultative group this coming meeting would be the country's agricultural sector, particularly the sector's credit resources and institutions.

The \$1.2 billion on ODA loans to be tapped next year comprise the major portion of foreign financing raised annually by the government to meet its investment program estimated at 30 per cent of GNP (gross national product). Domestic savings are running at only 27 per cent of GNP, putting foreign financing at 3.0 per cent of GNP.

CSO: 4200/591

MARCOS SAYS GOVERNMENT COULD 'WIPE OUT ALL SUBVERSIVES' IN MONTH

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 May 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT MARCOS said yesterday the government could wipe out all subversives in the country within a month, but would be accused of genocide if it did so.

The President also said some opposition leaders had contacted communist rebels and Muslim secessionists to promise them support and favors.

Referring to subversives, Marcos told reporters: "We can finish them off in a month if we want to. The only problem is that they will cry genocide if we start killing all of them because it might involve some members of the opposition."

He said undercover agents had infiltrated the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front.

HE SAID intelligence reports indicated that some opposition members had offered independence to Mindanao, Sulu and Basilan, where the Muslim secessionists are active, "if ever they come out the winners."

"Considering they (the opposition) cannot get together, we have not taken this too seriously...The government has been very liberal and generous with these elements no matter how spiteful they have been," he added.

Citing the case of former Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada as an example, the President said the authorities have been "decent" with him. "We had spotted his relatives way back but I told the military to forget it. What will we get out of it?" he said.

CSO: 4200/606

CENTRAL VISAYAS ANTI-ADMINISTRATION COALITION POSSIBLE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 May 83 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia]

[Text] PRESIDENT Marcos and his Kilusang Bagong Lipunan party are due for a rough time in Central Visayas in next year's election for the Batasang Pambansa. A coalition of all opposition groups in Region VII has assembled a "powerhouse" ticket. Even administration quarters concede the slate "hard to beat." Kernel of the grouping is the union of the once dominant Osmena and Cuenco factions of Cebu, bolstered by some of the rising stars of Central Visayan politics, including a splinter of the Pusyon Bisaya and remnants of the moribund Liberal party.

Considered for the role of standard bearer of the opposition ticket is John "Sonny" Osmena, former senator, who is reported returning from a self-imposed exile in the United States, to run for the regular Batasan. The tentative lineup includes Pusyon Assemblymen Hilario Davide, Jr., and Filemon Fernandez, former Constitutional Convention delegate Napoleon Rama, former Rep. Antonio Cuenco, former Integrated Bar President Marcelo Fernan, radio commentators Miguel Enríques and Inday Nita Cortez-Daluz, all of Cebu; Orlando Fua, for Siquijor; former Silliman University president Cicero Calderon and Jose Ancheta, for Negros Oriental; Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang and Victor de la Serna, for Bohol.

Ranged against such a formidable slate are Cebu Vice Governor Ramon Durano, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Civico, and former Rep. Calderon, a brother-in-law of the vice governor; "Dodong" Gullas, brother of Governor Eduardo Gullas, Cebu City Mayor Florentino S. Solon, and possibly, Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Tomas Toledo. Because former Rep. Ramon Durano still wields political clout in northern Cebu, this team KBL leaders are considering may yet clobber the opposition in that area. But elsewhere in thickly populated Cebu city and Cebu province, the vote-getting potential of the opposition slate may not be discounted.

CSO: 4200/591

'DIABLO' SPOKESMAN CALLS GROUP 'CIVIL ORGANIZATION'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 May 83 p 6

[Text] ZAMBOANGA CITY, May 10--Diablo is a civic organization. We do not kill."

Thus clarified a "Diablo" spokesman who confirmed today that Diablo is a secret fraternity, composed of soldiers from the army, navy, constabulary, air force and marines.

A ranking military intelligence officer earlier said that the secret society is composed of idealistic soldiers whose primary objective is to eliminate military men with criminal or subversive connections.

THE "DIABLO" spokesman said the organization's objective is to encourage brotherhood and "to remove friction among PC, army, marine and other soldiers"

He said that "Diablo" has civilian members, including lawyers and a judge.

Any soldiers with a pending case or bad record is disqualified from joining "Diablo," he said.

"Diablo," which stands for D-dauntless, I-ingenuous, A-advocator, B-banner, L-liberty, O-oneness, is said to be led by a junior PC officer. It was formed middle of last year.

"Diablo" reportedly operates mainly in Davao and Zamboanga provinces.

Brig. Gen. Edgardo Alfabeto, regional PC commander, said he will send Gen. Fabian Ver, AFP chief of staff, a report on "Diablo."

CSO: 4200/592

EXISTENCE OF MILITARY VIGILANTES CONFIRMED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 May 83 pp 1, 8

Article by Rey Ramos

Text

ZAMBOANGA CITY, May 7 — A ranking military intelligence officer here has confirmed the existence of a secret society composed of idealistic soldiers whose primary objective is to "eliminate" military men with criminal or subversive connections.

The secret unit, he said, is known as "Diablo."

"Diablo is a sort of fraternity whose members come from the army, constabulary, navy, air force and marines. Their mission is to 'rid the military of bad eggs,' according to the military officer who requested anonymity.

According to reports gathered by intelligence agents, he said, "Diablo" members often liquidate military men who have connections with the underworld or with subversive groups.

"We can conclude that Diablo does not pose a threat to the military nor to the civilians. On the contrary, the group is directly helping government," the military source said.

The military, however, has denied the existence of the vigilante group.

...

THE SAME SOURCE disclosed that even members of the New People's Army are afraid of "Diablo" members.

The NPA also has a mission to

liquidate "Diablo" members, the source said.

He said that "Diablo" stands for D-dauntless, I-ingenious, A-advocator, B-banner, L-liberty, O-oneness.

A would-be "Diablo" member showed this reporter the group's preamble, constitution and by-laws.

"Diablo" is said to be led by a junior military officer. It was formed middle of last year.

It was learned that high ranking officers of Diablo are addressed as "ninong" (godfather).

...

"DIABLO" operates in the Zamboanga and Davao provinces and in some parts of Luzon and Visayas.

The source said a member of the group is promoted to "godfather" if he can gather at least 20 new recruits.

If one member gets killed or wounded in a battle, his family is helped financially by the groups.

The source added that some "Diablo" members wear special patches when they go to battle.

Reports earlier gathered by this reporter disclosed that "Diablo" has been linked to killings of military men and ex-military men who had been known to have dealings with criminals and subversives.

MILITARY DEALS 'SERIOUS BLOWS' TO SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 p 14

Article by Serge M. Remonde]

CEBU CITY — Brng. Gen. Alfredo S. Olano, PC-INP regional commander, said here the military has effectively broken the back of the subversive movement in Central Visayas.

Olano cited intelligence reports indicating serious demoralization among members of the New People's Army (NPA) who are operating here.

Olano said many subversive organizers in Central Visayas have fled back to the mountain fastnesses of Samar and Mindanao for fear of imminent arrest.

The military has dealt serious blows on the rebel movement here with the killing and arrest of several terrorist leaders, including politicians who were suspected to be sup-

porting the subversive movement.

Regino Laurente, alias Kumander Regino, who was in charge of the Central Cebu sector of the NPA, was slain recently in an encounter with PC troopers in the mountain barangays here.

Carlito Sandag, alias Kumander Delmo, was also arrested after a gun-battle during a Christmas Day raid in a subversive safehouse here.

Arrested together with Sandag were ranking opposition leaders Ribomapi Holganza, Sr. and Dr. Felimon Alberca, both identified with the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP).

"We are definitely winning in the battle for the hearts and the minds of

the people here," Olano told Bulletin Today. "This is because the people in Central Visayas are strongly against a godless ideology like communism."

Moreover, Olano said, government officials have strongly supported the campaign against subversion by maximizing government presence in their respective localities.

Olano stressed that the subversive problem can not be solved by a strict military solution. "It should be a fusion of military and development means," Olano said.

Civil government officials and leaders of the business community here have lauded the military for its effective maintenance of peace and order.

CEBU OPPOSITION GROUPS TO COALESCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 May 83 pp 1, 2

Text

Five opposition parties in Central Visayas have agreed to form a coalition and field a strong ticket against the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the election for members of the regular Batasang Pambansa next year, it was reported yesterday.

Former Cebu Congressman Antonio Cuenco, regional chairman for Western Visayas of the Filipino Democratic party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban), said the coalesced parties are PDP-Laban, Socialist Democratic Party (SDP), Pusyon Bisaya (PB), Liberal party (LP), and the People's party (PP).

He said the coalition ticket will be composed of former Senator John Henry Osmeña (LP), Pusyon Assemblymen Hilario Davide, Jr., and Filemon Fernandez, Napoleon Rama, Cuenco, Marcelo Fernan, Miguel Enriquez, Inday Nita Cortez-Daluz, all of Cebu; Orlando Fua of Siquijor, Victor de la Serna and Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang of Bohol, Dr. Cicero Calderon and Jose Ancheta of Negros Oriental.

Cuenco said Osmeña wrote to him about his desire to seek a Batasan

seat in next year's election. Osmeña, who is in the United States, is expected to return to Cebu next month.

According to Cuenco, the coalition will be finalized upon the arrival of Osmeña from the US.

Cuenco said that if the proposed new Election Code would again prohibit the coalition of political parties, the group will form a new political party in Central Visayas for purposes of the 1984 Batasan elections.

It will be recalled that the KBL was routed by Pusyon Bisaya which made a clean sweep of the 13 Batasan seats allotted to Central Visayas in the 1978 elections. Pusyon later became fragmented when three blocs were formed within the party.

Davide and Fernandez, Pusyon mainstays and outspoken opposition leaders in the Batasan, could not be contacted for comment on this political development. Both were reportedly staying in Cebu for the duration of the Batasan recess. Fernandez, however, is expected back in Manila on Monday.

Meanwhile, Manila opposition leaders urged the KBL hierarchy to junk the block voting system in the 1984 Batasan elections.

In a position paper furnished the Bulletin,

Reynaldo B. Aralar, Manila's third district chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), disputed the KBL claim that block voting will be retained because of "its alleged consistency with party politics which, concededly, is a predominant feature of a parliamentary government envisioned in the 1973 Constitution."

Aralar, a law professor and practitioner, said the Constitution has been amended in 1981 conferring stronger powers on the President and that the system envisioned in the original Charter has been drastically changed.

According to him, political activity in the Batasang Pambansa or any parliament for that matter, whether partisan or not, has no relation at all to block voting. Even if assemblymen are elected individually, partisan politics will still be there and cannot be avoided.

CSO: 42001330

SMC-COCOBANK TIE-UP FORMALIZED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 May 83 p 10

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text] STOCKHOLDERS of San Miguel Corp. (SMC) will elect three new directors during their regular annual meeting today at the Valle Verde Country Club in Pasig, Metro Manila.

The directors will replace Enrique Zobel, Eduardo Lichauco and Ramon Siy in the SMC board.

Siy had earlier sold his shares in SMC to Zobel. Later, Zobel sold his holdings totalling 20 million shares to the Soriano group for more than P450 million. He, however, retained about 100,000 SMC shares.

SMC's new directors will represent a group of financiers which helped arranged funding for the purchase of Zobel's shares.

EXPECTED to be elected to the board are industrialist Eduardo Cojuangco Jr., lawyer Jose Concepcion and bank executive Danilo Ursua. All three are officials of the United Coconut Planters Bank (Cocobank).

Cojuangco is president, Ursua is executive vice-president and Concepcion is corporate secretary, of Cocobank.

Concepcion, a master of laws graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is senior partner of the ACCRA law firm. ACCRA is retained counsel of both Cocobank and SMC.

The SMC stockholders are also expected to approve a plan to invest in newly-issued preferred shares of Cocobank.

The exact amount of the planned investment was not immediately available but it could be in the range of about P500 million.

COCOBANK has just issued P750-million worth of preferred shares which are being offered to major clients.

SMC's investment in Cocobank appeared certain after SMC chairman Andres Soriano Jr. accepted an offer from the bank to sit in its board and become vice chairman. The bank's board is headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Cojuangco, in turn, is likely to be offered to become SMC vice chairman, a position previously held by Zobel, Soriano will remain SMC chairman.

The SMC-Cocobank tie-up is expected to become one of the biggest deals in years.

CSO: 4200/592

NPA IN BICOL, QUEZON ZONE DEMORALIZED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 May 83 p 40

[Article by O. Masaganda]

[Text] Ranking military officials said today that the NPA operating within Quezon-Bicol Zone (QBZ) had been demoralized and disorganized after the capture of ranking NPA commanders in various districts of Metro Manila.

Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, Regional Unified Commander of RECOM IV helicoptered here this morning with Brig. Gen. Antonio Palafox of the Philippine Army and Quezon officials headed by Gov. Iladio Caliwara. Ramos held a dialogue with provincial and municipal officials of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur together with military officers of the PC-INP from the Bicol region headed by Col. Eduardo Taduran.

The dialogue with the Quezon, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur civil officials aimed at coordinating the fight against insurgency and other lawless elements in their areas.

The town mayor of two Bicol provinces voiced their problems before Gen. Ramos, particularly on the economic and peace and order situation in their respective towns.

CSO: 4200/591

SAMAR PRIEST ARRESTED ON SUBVERSION CHARGE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 May 83 pp 1, 2

(Text)

The Ministry of National Defense announced yesterday the arrest of a priest from Samar last Thursday on the basis of a presidential commitment order (PCO).

Fr. Pedrito Lucero was arrested at the St. Vincent de Paul Formation House in Marikina, Metro Manila.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile informed Jaime Cardinal Sin, Magr. Bruno Torpigliani, the papal nuncio; Magr. Antonio Ll. Mabutas, president of the Catholic Bishop Conference of the Philippines (CBCP); Magr. Godofredo Pederal, bishop of Calbayog city; and Magr. Pedro Magugat, military vicar, of Lucero's arrest.

The priest was turned over to the custody of Magr. Magugat, Enrile said.

Lucero, along with Fr.

Edgar Kingleon, also of Samar, and several others, is linked to underground activities of the Catholic Social Action Group which was raided by military agents on Sept. 1, 1982.

At the time of his arrest, Lucero was staying at the St. Vincent de Paul Formation House, a transient dormitory run by the Calbayog diocese where he was assigned.

Enrile assured church authorities that Lucero may be visited by immediate members of his family, his lawyers, and any other person, with his permission.

CEBU CITY, May 14 — Detained Cagayan de Oro city Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. was transferred today to Camp Sergio Osmeña, Sr. in this city.

Brig. Gen. Alfredo S.

Olano, Constabulary regional commander, said Pimentel was transferred to better quarters from his cramped detention cell at the criminal investigation service in Camp Sotero Cabahug.

Pimentel, who is facing subversion charges, is now occupying an air-conditioned quarter complete with a bedroom, toilet and bath facilities, and a living room with an office table.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had ordered improvement of Pimentel's detention quarters on request of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez.

Carlito Sandag, alias "Kumander Delmo," had implicated Pimentel, along with opposition leaders Ribomapi Holganza, Sr. and Filemon Alberca, as among those who supported the rebellion movement here. (Cerge Remonde)

ACTING ACTUARY MAYOR, FIVE COUNCILMEN ARRESTED

MAY 14 BULLETIN TODAY English 11 May 83 pp 1, 8

(EX)

CAGAYAN/DE ORO CITY, May 10 — Regional Constabulary elements arrested today six members of the Sangguniang Panglungsod here, including acting city Mayor Pablo P. Magtajas on charges of alleged indirect contempt.

The arrest order was issued by the Cebu regional trial court which is handling the rebellion case of detained city Mayor Aquilino Q. Pimentel, Jr.

Arrested with Magtajas were councilors Henry Bacal, Guillermo Parrel, Cecilio Pepito, Jr., Roderico Villaroya, and Jose Abbu. The accused were arrested but later released so they can supposedly post bail of P500 each up to 5 p.m. today.

The seventh accused, councilor Ramon Yap, was not arrested because his household said he is in Manila although he was seen in the city at about 11 a.m. today.

The arrest order leaves the city govern-

ment with only three council members, namely, Lourdes La Vina, Jose Sabio, and Kabataang Barangay representative Anthony Abejuela.

Ironically, however, Abejuela, who participated in the passing of the resolution condemning Pimentel's arrest and in rallies that denounced the issuance of presidential commitment orders, was not ordered arrested.

Ramon Yap, who did not participate in both, was ordered arrested.

The arrest order also authorized the apprehending officers to release any of the accused who may have already posted his bail bond.

Judge Francisco Burgos of the XVth regional trial court of Cebu issued the arrest order yesterday in response to a motion for indirect contempt filed last May 3 by Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, AFP judge advocate general.

In the petition, Dimaya and other government prosecutors

asked the local officials be "fined" and be subject to "suspension from holding public office for the entire duration and pendency of Pimentel's rebellion case."

Burgos has not granted Dimaya's appeal for suspension and fine. He set the hearings on the contempt case on May 17 and on the rebellion case of Pimentel and Ribomapil Holganza, Jr. on May 18, 19, and 20.

At presstime, the arrested council members are still closeted at the city hall canteen

discussing whether to allow themselves to be detained and transported to Cebu tonight or to post their bail this afternoon.

Their bail bond is being prepared by Fred Tiempo of the Afisco Insurance Corp.

The arresting officers included Col. Triunfo Agustin, deputy regional commander for administration, Majors Ruben Cabagnot and Filipino O. Amoguis, assistant provincial commander and commanding officer of the 421st PC company, respectively, and Maj. Luis Kintanar of Recon 7 who

handcarried the warrant of arrest this morning.

In a long distance telephone interview, defense counsel Joker Arroyo said "The charges of Dimaya is designed to oust the duly elected officials of Cagayan de Oro city and replace them with appointees who can be subservient to the military."

"By asking for the suspension of the council members from holding public office, the General is in effect, asking the court to issue an order that it is not empowered to grant," Arroyo said. (Casiano A. Navarro, Jr.)

CSO: 42007590

ABRA PROVINCE 'REIGN OF TERROR' REPORTS DENIED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text]

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief and director-general of the integrated national police, denied yesterday a reported reign of terror in Abra province.

Ramos made the denial after receiving the report of Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, PC-INP regional commander. Azada described the news report on the alleged terrorism as "extremely exaggerated and grossly inaccurate."

Earlier, a certain lawyer reported on complaints of local residents about alleged abuses of military men.

The lawyer said a reign of terror in several hinterland communities of the province was prevailing because of alleged reprisal and abuses of soldiers.

The military said the lawyer is a popular oppositionist and a defeated candidate for councilman in Bangued, Abra. "He is a perennial oppositionist and usually represents accused insurgents and sub-

versives in court," the military said of the lawyer.

Ramos said it had been verified that the news item is part of the propaganda of the Communist Party of the Philippines

and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

He said the report is part of the campaign to discredit the AFP in Abra which is now gaining headway in its security and civil relations operations.

In fact, Ramos said NPA rebels are the ones sowing terror because they have killed innocent civilians and barangay officials in Abra.

Ramos cited one instance in Malibcong, Abra when persons who resisted efforts of the CPP to organize in their place were killed.

Azada informed Ramos that Malibcong Vice Mayor Dagwat was killed in 1980, local municipal treasurer Gumabay in 1981, and innocent civilians in Lacup, Abra in the same year, by rebels.

DEVELOPMENT BANK TO BORROW FROM LOCAL SOURCES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 May 83 p 10

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text]

THE Development Bank of the Phils. (DBP) is borrowing P800 million more this year from the local capital market to fund its lending activities.

The local borrowing will be in the form of additional issues of DBP countryside bills (DCBs), part of a P1.4-billion authority given to the bank by the Monetary Board.

The DBP has resorted to heavy public borrowing because of the government decision to drastically reduce fresh capital contributions to state-owned or controlled corporations.

THE heavy borrowings were also prompted by massive withdrawal of government deposits in the DBP. The withdrawals amounted to P20 million daily from August to December 1982, and about P10 million daily since January this year, according to bank chairman Cesar Zalamea.

So far, P600-million worth of DCBs have been issued this year by the DBP. A block of P200 million

will be auctioned off today by the Central Bank.

Aside from the local borrowings, the government bank is tapping this year a total of about \$165-million worth of foreign loans.

A SYNDICATED loan of \$100 million is currently being packaged by four American banks, namely, Asia Pacific Capital Corp., Bankers Trust Asia Ltd., Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., Chemical Asia Ltd., and a British bank, Standard Chartered Ltd.

The balance of about \$60 million will include a five billion yen (\$21.6 million) private placement in the later part of the year and a 10 billion (\$43.29 million) loan to be syndicated by Japanese banks next month.

The DCBs are five-year notes earning nine percent taxable yearly interest. They are eligible as reserves of insurance companies, as collaterals in any government transaction requiring bonds as securities and may be subject of repurchase agreements.

SPECIAL TYPE FINANCING SEEN FOR DAM PROJECT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English in May 4, p. 11

Text

Energy minister Geronimo Z. Velasco has expressed optimism that a special type of financing from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan can be worked out to finance the peso requirements of the \$1.2 billion San Roque project in Pangasinan.

The multi-purpose San Roque project is expected to generate 390 megawatts of power from the lower Agno river as well as provide irrigation, flood control and water quality improvement facilities to the central plains of Luzon.

The special OECF type of financing was one of the subjects taken up during the recent visit of Japanese prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone

in Manila. Nakasone pledged to make a study on the matter.

Around 400 to \$500 million in peso financing costs are needed by the government for the project in view of the government's inability to finance peso counterpart funding. The special financing is being requested since the country can only avail around \$300 million a year from the OECF.

The state-owned National Power Corporation (NPC), the lead agency undertaking the project, is financially hard-pressed after the government slashed budgetary contribution by 50 per cent or around P900 million this year.

The rest of the fund-

ing is being worked out with bidding parties which are expected to supply credit financing.

NPC said production of the same volume of electricity by oil thermal plants would require the burning of two million barrels of oil a year which would represent an annual savings of around \$58 million. The project will take some six to seven years to complete.

Aside from the electricity to be generated, the project will also provide year-round irrigation of 70,500 hectares of agricultural land in the Pangasinan plains, thus, increasing rice production by 5.23 million cavans a year.

MINING CORPORATION RESTRUCTURING LOANS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 May 83 p 12

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text]

Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corporation (MMIC) is asking its various local bank creditors for the conversion of some P1 billion maturing obligations into long-term loans with possible maturities of about eight years.

This was disclosed yesterday by Development Bank of the Philippines Chairman Cesar C. Zalamea who is also the chairman of the board of MMIC.

After incurring a net loss of P800 million for the first quarter of 1983, MMIC needs new financial assistance to meet debt service requirements and other obligations and to provide additional working capital to continue operating.

Jesus Cabarrus, president, said no

agreement has been reached yet on a new financial plan but the banking institutions involved have reportedly indicated their intentions to support MMIC and to work with it to restructure its indebtedness.

For the past three years, MMIC losses amounted to some P3.5 billion already on account of the huge interest payments the company had to pay on its P10.7 billion outstanding indebtedness incurred mostly in connection with the construction and subsequent operations of the Nonoc nickel refinery.

Interest expenses accounted for P1.6 billion of the P1.958 billion net loss suffered by MMIC in 1982.

Zalamea said the maturing short-term obligations of MMIC

which need to be restructured into a longer-term debt are owed with the DBP, the Philippine National Bank and local commercial banks.

The company's outstanding current liabilities (maturing in one year) at the end of 1982 amounted to P6.96 billion, of which P4.9 billion came from its various notes and loan payables already due.

Some P461 million of the current liabilities are current installments on long-term debts. About P665 million are accrued interest and financial charges while P512 million are accounts payable and other accrued expenses.

Total long-term debts of MMIC at the end of 1982 stood at P3.55 billion, of which P2.3 billion pertain to

the nickel refinery operations and financing.

Most of its long-term debts are with the DBP and the PNB. Its debts with foreign banking institutions are guaranteed by either the PNB and the DBP.

Some P166 million coming from a six-year loan provided by a local syndicate to MMIC last year was used to refinance its trust receipts and other short-term obligations. This particular loan was likewise guaranteed by the DBP.

According to management, the restructuring of some P1 billion short-term loans of MMIC into longer maturity was needed to help it reduce its interest costs at a time when things are looking better for the company.

OUTLOOK FOR COPPER MINING COMPANIES IMPROVING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 May 83 p 12

[Text]

Mining firms are temporarily out of the price support scheme drawn up by the National Development Company for copper.

Copper producers that opted to be under the copper price support of \$0.76 per pound on Feb. 1, 1983 are now off the three-month contracts which lapsed by the end of April.

Since May 1, these copper firms began selling their concentrates to foreign buyers at the prevailing international price based on the London Metal Exchange.

They are optimistic the copper price now ranging between \$0.79 to \$0.81 per lb. could

hold on for sometime to enable them to recoup the losses they incurred last year when the price of the metal averaged between \$0.66 to \$0.68 per lb.

Results of their first quarter operations showed that all of them made a turnaround, registering substantial net profits.

The country's largest copper producer, Atlas Consolidated Mining Corporation which lost ₱295 million last year, already made ₱53 million in the first quarter.

Officials of the company expect a complete turnaround in Atlas profitability this year

on account of the completion of its \$80 million coal conversion project that would cut down on its operating costs significantly.

This project is estimated to reduce the company's fuel cost by as much as 25 per cent. Coming at a time when copper and gold prices are perking up, Atlas expects substantial improvement in its profitability this year.

Industry leaders anticipate that copper prices could go up further to a minimum of \$0.83 per lb. in the short-term (three months) to a maximum of \$0.90 per lb. in six months.

CSO: 4200/606

ANTI-LAND REFORM GROUP ORGANIZED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 May 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Rose De La Cruz]

Text] BIG landowners, including an assemblyman and some national and local government officials, have reportedly formed an association to prevent the full implementation of land reform in Zamboanga del Norte.

A confidential report submitted last March 14 to Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella said that over 3,000 rice and corn farmer-beneficiaries in the province are unhappy about the "credibility gap among local government officials."

"They (farmers) have listed the government officials in Zamboanga del Norte who are members of the Landowners Association, and now acting in concert against the program," the report added.

THE report had a footnote which reads: "According to Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association (ARBA) officers of Zamboanga del Norte, the above-listed persons have shown negative attitude towards agrarian reform and the beneficiaries thereof."

"The MAR district and team personnel are requesting for an orientation briefing on agrarian objectives, policies and procedures for newly-appointed judges of the court. Many of them are either landowners or have pro-landowners attitudes," the report said.

MAR district lawyers are also requesting that at least one of them be "deputized" by the Solicitor General's office to prosecute cases against landlords, it said.

"With the present attitude of the fiscals in the province there is no hope to win a case filed against landlords. The same is true in harassment or criminal cases filed against landlords," the report said.

ZAMBOANGA del Norte has 32,239 hectares planted with rice and corn, with a total of 669 land reform program recipients as of 1977.

FREEZE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS REJECTED

MANILA BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 pp 1, 7

Text

PRESIDENT MARCOS rejected yesterday a proposal of private business and financial leaders to postpone the government's remaining industrial projects because of current economic difficulties.

In an interview with newsmen, the President said the businessmen "either did not do their homework or they do not know anything about these projects."

Business leaders recently asked the Central Bank for cheaper and expanded credit and proposed an eight-point program, including the postponement of the 11 major industrial projects, to hasten the country's economic recovery.

INSTEAD of pushing through with the remaining projects, the businessmen said, funds should be reallocated to "directly productive sectors."

Out of the 11 industrial projects the government wanted to undertake, nine are in various stages of

implementation, construction or negotiation.

These industrial projects are, integrated steel, copper smelter, fertilizer plant, coconut rationalization, integrated pulp and paper, diesel engine manufacturing, heavy engineering, cement industry expansion and alcogas program.

For economic reasons, the government has dropped the aluminum smelter and petrochemical projects.

IN REJECTING the proposal to shelve the remaining projects, the President explained that the funding for these projects does not come from the government entirely but that the bulk comes from what he called "the suppliers' credit."

Suppliers' credit, he explained, is money advanced by parties selling equipment and all the technology for these industries so that "there is no money coming out of our own pocket."

"So how can we now tell the suppliers' credit people we are going to spend their money for cottage industries?" the President said. "They are going to laugh at us."

THE PRESIDENT said that the government is choosing who among the foreign investors will be "our partners," but that beyond that, "I don't see where we can rechannel any of the funds which are really coming from the suppliers' credit."

He said those who propose the rechanneling of these funds "had better study their economics."

Foreign participation in the project is in the form of "flank" investments, "soft" loans and loans from foreign corporations and banks.

As an example, the President cited the State of Sao Paulo's participation in the nitrogen phosphate fertilizer plant being built in Brazil.

The President attributed the growing interest shown by foreign investors in the project not just to the "inherent viability" of these industries but also to the "overall climate of peace and stability" but also to the "attractive power" of Brazil's economy.

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MINOR FARMERS ALL FOR LAND REFORM

MINDANAO FREE PRESS (DAILY IN ENGLISH) 16 May 63 p. 4

APR 16 - 1963 Vol. VI No. 1

DAVAO CITY, May 15 — Mindanao farmers yesterday deplored the slow processing of land certificates under the land reform program of the government.

The farmers said since its implementation 10 years ago, only 248 tenants have so far received emancipation patents for a meager total of 368 hectares for Mindanao.

The farmers asked for the speedy processing of their certificates of land transfer during a convention here which sought the establishment of a multi-sectoral alliance for farmers' concerns in Mindanao.

Alliance ad hoc chairman Greg Andolana said the government has expedited the granting of lands under the corporate

farming program but has not paid attention to the land reform program.

Under the corporate farming program, big corporations with at least 500 employees are required to engage in rice and corn production.

For almost five years since its implementation, big corporations engaged in corporate farming have already acquired 32,246 hectares in Mindanao but lands redistributed to tenants under land reform is only 1.13 per cent compared to those granted to big companies, Andolana said.

Lawyer Douglas Cagay alleged that some Ministry of Agrarian Reform officials are allegedly pressuring small landowners

to go into land reform.

"Apparently this scheme is being made to compensate for the full performance of the program in Mindanao," Cagay charged.

In a declaration of principles during deliberations yesterday, the farmers "demanded for the implementation of genuine and total land reform which calls for the distribution of lands to the actual tillers."

They also sought that agricultural production must be geared toward the satisfaction of domestic rather than foreign needs.

A Lanao del Sur farmer who spoke during the convention said that they live on a hand-to-mouth existence in spite of big harvest because of the high cost of chemicals and pesticides.

WATY (ALDI) AND (HORE) COLECTED (HON)

WATY (ALDI) AND (HORE) COLECTED (HON)

(1981)

The subsidized corn seeds under the drought rehabilitation program is expected to be made available on credits soon to farmers who are beneficiaries of the government's supervised credit program such as the Maisagana and Masagana 99.

At present, the subsidized rice and corn seeds are available to farmers only on cash and carry basis. But farmers in the drought-stricken areas in Mindanao cannot afford to buy the seeds even at 50 per cent lower than the prevailing market prices.

On his recent inspection trip in the areas severely affected by the long drought in Mindanao, Agriculture Deputy Minister Orlando Sacay found out that the extent of the damage was larger

than previously reported.

Earlier reports showed that 201,500 farmers were affected by the long drought but latest data shows that it exceeded to 295,449 farmers.

Sacay said he recommended to President Marcos that the subsidized seeds being made available under the P40 million subsidy scheme released by the President recently be extended to farmers on credit under the same terms and conditions stipulated in the Maisagana or Masagana 99 production program.

He said the long drought which started last October has affected 235,152 hectares of ricelands and 248,575 hectares of cornlands.

He reported that the cereals extended to far-

mers, particularly palay, were sufficient to supply the affected farmers although there are isolated cases of loan padding.

Some barangay officials in the drought-stricken areas pressure farmers to sign pre-prepared master list of farmers as the basis of rice distribution, he said.

Because of the reported padding, the National Food Authority has suspended rice distribution in some provinces of Region XII. Sacay is confident that the NFA will resume rice distribution this week.

Sacay said the subsidized seeds which are proposed to be made available on credit should be guaranteed by governors concerned and will be paid after harvest.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PHILFINANCE STOPPED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 May 83 p 24

[Text] The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has temporarily stopped the foreclosure proceedings and sales of the real properties of the Philippine Underwriters Finance Corp. (Philfinance) by the Citibank, N.A. and the sheriffs of both Quezon city and Pasay city.

The SEC made the move in order to preserve Philfinance's properties in Quezon city and Pasay city during the pendency of the rehabilitation and receivership proceedings of the debt-ridden Philfinance.

Philfinance's two parcels of lands with a total area of 2,788 square meters in Quezon city and two condominiums with a total area of 7,518 square meters were scheduled to be foreclosed and set for public auction sale last Friday by Citibank and the sheriffs of Quezon city and Pasay city in view of the failure of Philfinance to pay its obligations amounting to \$2.381 million.

With the issuance of the order, the SEC set the hearing for the application for writ of preliminary injunction of the case on May 20 to 24 at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., respectively.

On Dec. 8, 1981, Philfinance got a \$3.3 million loan from Citibank, N.A. against a deed of real estate mortgage.

For failure of Philfinance to pay its obligations due to Citibank, the bank filed an application for the foreclosure of the real estate mortgage with the office of the city sheriffs of Quezon city and Pasay city.

The city sheriffs set the foreclosure and public auction sale of the properties, petitioned that such proceedings should be stopped on the ground that the company was placed under receivership and rehabilitation by the government.

Philfinance was placed under SEC receivership in June 1981 by virtue of a presidential directive in order to protect and safeguard the interests of the investing public and several creditors who made money placements with the firm.

The firm reportedly went into a state of "near-bankruptcy" or insolvency because of fraudulent and unlawful acts by some of its executive officers more than two years ago.

Based on its petition for the execution of a writ of preliminary injunction, Philfinance named the executive officers responsible for the financial difficulties encountered by the firm. They were Hermino V. Rodis, Sr., president; Edgar Quinto, executive vice president; Alberto L. Fabella, senior vice president for controllership, finance and investments.

The petition said the executive officers had allegedly performed certain unlawful acts before the foreclosure proceedings were instituted on the real estate properties of Philfinance.

The group, it said, had engaged in unauthorized quasi-banking operations with the total number of lenders and investors reaching over 700 with total outstanding borrowings of approximately P667.03 million as of Dec. 1980.

The group also engaged in selling non-existent or fake commercial papers supposedly issued by well-known corporations such as Caltex Philippines, Mobil Oil, Bataan Refining, Republic Flour Mills and Marcopper Mines.

END (200/191)

DENDRO POWER PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 May 83 p 23

Text:

LAOAG CITY, May 15 (PNA) — Construction of the multi-million-peso dendro power project capable of generating 3.1 megawatts of electricity for the province of Ilocos Norte and Laoag city is 87 per cent complete, according to Brig. Gen. (ret.) Pedro Dumol, administrator of the national electrification administration.

Dumol, who made an ocular visit to the project site located at barangay Manalpac, Solsona, Ilocos Norte, said the fuel-fed dendro power plant, is scheduled to start operation in August this year.

The project is funded through loans equivalent

to P42 million from the British government and the World Bank with a counterpart from the Philippine government.

The dendro plant, when operational will generate 3.1 megawatts of electricity enough to supply one third of the power requirement of the whole Ilocos Norte, Dumol said.

To ensure continuous supply of fuelwood for the dendro plant, the Ilocos Norte electric cooperative (INEC) and the Ilocos Norte farmers association have jointly developed a 300-hectare tree plantation project near the vicinity of the plant site.

DSN: 410 591

The government may no longer continue with the coco-diesel program started last September in view of the rebounding price of coconut oil which is being quoted in New York between 28 to 29 cents per pound.

Pursuing the program at the current price levels would mean higher government subsidies since the program used to fetch coconut oil at 21 cents per pound since its inception.

Orlando Galang, bureau of energy utilization director, said yesterday that the program itself has already been scaled down and its application limited to "certain areas." Galang said the coconut oil mix in diesel is already down to less than two per cent from an original design to five per cent.

Galang said there is no sense in pursuing the program with costlier purchases of coconut oil but reserved his answer on whether it would be scrapped or not.

Under the first con-

tract signed with the United Coconut Oil Mills, Inc. (Unicom), the state-owned Philippine National Oil Co. is buying coconut oil at 21 cents per pound for some 40,000 metric tons. The contract was signed last August when the vegetable oil's price plunged to 17 cents per pound.

Originally, Unicom wanted a price of 24 cents per pound but Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata rejected the deal since the government has to pay a subsidy of P19.1 million. Virata said then that the government cannot afford such subsidy when coconut is being quoted at a much lower price.

The Unicom contract expired on Dec. 31 and PNOC entered into a new supply contract with independent oil millers.

The contract with the independent millers stipulated an export parity price for coconut oil. But with prices picking up rapidly, a pressure to subsidize the program heavily is beginning to

surface.

The program was originally implemented on a nationwide scale. However, Galang said its implementation now is limited.

Energy minister Geronimo Z. Velasco said earlier that the program will be pursued on a continuing basis in view of its strategic importance to the economy.

The government embarked on the program after an imbalance in refinery production became evident due to the wide disparity in the prices of gasoline and diesel.

With the physical limits of the refinery hampering petroleum production, the country was forced to export excess gasoline and import diesel to meet shortfalls in refinery production.

The coco-diesel program was included in the energy program to displace the heavy demand for diesel as well as to serve as an alternative market for the then depressed price of coconut oil.

COCO-DIESEL PLAN LOWERED

Manila Bulletin TODAY in English 10 May 63 p. 23

Text

Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco confirmed that the coco-diesel program has been scaled down due to the attractive price of coconut oil, making the blend costlier to implement on the part of the government.

Velasco said the program is now only being implemented in certain areas at less than two per cent coconut oil mixture unlike before when the program was on a nationwide scale and at a blend of three per cent.

The price of coconut oil, which is being quoted in the New York market last week between 28 and 29 cents per pound, has rendered the program prohibitive inasmuch as the government has to subsidize the differential between the unit costs of diesel and the coconut product.

The Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) late last year entered into a contract with the United Coconut Oil Mills, Inc. (UNICOM) for the purchase of some 40,000 metric tons of coconut oil.

The contract stipulates that the purchase price be pegged at 21 cents per pound which was then slightly higher than the market price of the product. Coconut oil plunged to a low 17 cents per pound when the contract was inked.

UNICOM had insisted before that the price be pegged at 24 cents per pound but Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata objected since the government had to subsidize the program by P19.1 million.

Virata said there is no point in subsidizing the purchase of coconut

oil which was then fetching a price of 17 cents per pound.

With the price of coconut oil picking up, however, the government has to subsidize the program heavily.

PNOC entered into a new contract this year with independent oil millers. The new contract pegged the price at export parity.

Under the original design of the program, an initial blend of five per cent coconut oil was being favored in view of the increasing demand for diesel. The program was supposed to attain a higher mixture of 20 per cent.

But the storage problems coupled with some technical problems cropped up during the initial stage which forced the government to go easy with its implementation.

FIRM: PUSH TO FOLLOW LABOR STANDARD LAWS

Manila Bulletin, 19 May 83 pp. 1, 2

Text

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday Philippine industrial relations will stabilize if business and industry will comply with minimum labor standards, instead of violating labor laws.

Ople said only social justice can ensure national solidarity and stability in his speech at the concluding session of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry's 14th biennial convention at the Manila Hotel.

He said that through hard work, postponed gratification, and competitive virtues, the Filipino-Chinese have acquired immense economic power.

He asked that this power be placed at the service of national solidarity through social justice and equality.

Ople warned that Southeast Asia had been the historic arena of social conflicts arising from

ethnic tensions where the Chinese overseas minorities had resisted assimilation. He pointed to the border war between China and Vietnam, the unresolved issues of unequal rights in Malaysia, the "holocaust" involving the massacre of 600,000, many of them of Chinese origin, in Indonesia in 1965.

Letter of Instructions 270 which was issued in 1975, liberalized the naturalization law and granted Filipino citizenship to some 50,000 applicants with 20,000 more pending, Ople said. Ople said the decision was taken in view of the inevitability of the diplomatic recognition of China by the Philippines in 1975.

He said newly naturalized Chinese-Filipinos are expected to integrate and to care deeply for solidarity with other Filipinos.

He said Chinese-Filipinos may express

solidarity through fair treatment of workers and regard for the human factor in the conduct of business affairs.

He said government will pursue the elimination of adversary relations in industry as a long-term goal with the full participation of labor and management.

Ople said trade unions believe the responsibility for changing management rules from confrontation to cooperation clearly lies with management, in the first instance.

The Employers Confederation of the Philippines, of which the federation is a member, has organized small working parties to work on non-adversary forms of labor relations in partnership with their counterparts from the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, he said.

He repeated the call for an intelligent and purposely deregulation of the economy to encourage private initiative, especially in the countryside.

RISE FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS SOVERTED

Manila: PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Mar 83 p 83 pp 1, 8

Art. by Basilio La Cruz

Text

ALEOSAN, North Cotabato, May 7 — Sacks of rice which were intended for distribution as loans to drought-stricken farmers in some towns of North Cotabato and Maguindanao province did not reach the farmers but were sold at commercial prices in public markets prompting the Regional Disaster Council of Region 12 to ask for the temporary suspension of cereal distribution.

The rice were being sold openly at the public markets for P90 to P100 per 50-kilo sacks, according to regional officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Food Authority.

The NFA, however, promised residents here that they will resume the distribution next week so that the distressed farmers will have something to eat.

An agriculture official said that in Cotabato City, people who were not actually residents of the place but came from other places were given rice loans.

They also pointed out that some commercial rice dealers had been getting the list of bonafide beneficiaries from barangay officials, which they in turn use as a gauge as to the actual supply needed for the government's cereal loans program.

NFA Regional Director Antonio Celino was quoted once as saying he

didn't know there was a huge supply of commercial rice in the market until the implementation of the cereal loans program.

In Maguindanao, two agriculture technicians were mauled by farmers who were not included in the lists simply because their relatives had previously been listed as beneficiaries. The two were identified as Jalika Daud and Macaraton Mangakoy, both of Datu Paglas.

In this town, 19 barangays have not received any cereal loans from the NFA but have already received palay and corn subsidies from the agriculture ministry. The farmers said they do not want any "doleouts" but they just want to have something to eat before they can plant anything.

In Region 12 a total of 290,000 farmers were affected by the drought covering 324 municipalities. Total areas affected were estimated at 113,623 hectares for rice and 230,643 hectares for corn.

The Regional District Command and NFA officials are now working with the military in double checking the authenticity of the names of farmers listed in the master lists to prevent padding.

Local government officials have also been ordered to help in the distribution of cereal loans and seed subsidies to prevent any irregularities.

MINDANAO DROUGHT RELIEF VIOLATIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 May 83 p 40

[Article by Alfredo Lobo]

[Text] DAVAO CITY, May 8--Government agencies started today strict screening of applicants for cereal loans in various parts of drought-stricken Mindanao as local politicians and even Muslim rebels reportedly tried to get their men into the list of beneficiaries.

This developed as the National Food Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture reported that drought assistance in the form of rice loan and subsidized seeds have reached many farmer families covered by the rehabilitation program.

NFA officials said lists of applicants for rice loans will be double-checked with the help of military authorities in the wake of reports that interference by some local officials, greed of other persons, and maneuvering by Muslim rebels have surfaced, which could undermine the program.

Under the government policy, only farmers and their families will be assisted through rice loans.

However, NFA and MA regional directors and field investigators and some mayors and barangay captains have obviously included some constituents who are not farmers in the list of rice beneficiaries.

Also, agricultural technicians in some areas were being harassed by unscrupulous persons or MNLF members into certifying unscreened lists of applicants for rice loans.

Unscrupulous persons were trying to get more than one sack of rice by having their children included in the list.

In some areas, MNLF leaders have reportedly tried to harass technicians and barangay captains to enable their members to get rice loans from the government.

Government authorities here said the rebels' maneuver has to be checked as they could build a buffer stock which could adversely affect the anti-dissident campaign in the south.

They explained that some of the people being included in the list, although residents of the place, are not entitled to rice loans.

DROUGHT MAY FORCE POWER PLANT SHUT DOWN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 May 83 p 3b

Text

The National Power Corp. (NPC) may shut down its Maria Cristina hydroelectric plant and other minor hydroelectric plants in Mindanao on May 15 or 20 if the water level of the Lanao Lake continue to go down, it was gathered yesterday.

Highly informed NPC sources said yesterday the water elevation of the Lanao Lake from which the NPC draws its water for the production of electricity has significantly went down to critical level.

The low water level was brought about by the prevailing drought and excessive denudation of the watershed of Lake Lanao, the sources said.

NPC data shows that the average water elevation of the lake has been progressive over the years. From an average of 701.16 meters in 1980, water in Lake Lanao has

dropped to 700.4 meters last year and to 698.99 last March.

Accordingly, capability of NPC's hydroelectric plants has been reduced. The lowest allowable lake level for 1983 is 698.4 meters which NPC will have to cease its hydroelectric plant operations.

As of yesterday, the water level reached 698.61 meter or 0.21 meters higher than the allowable lowest level.

Present demand for electricity in Mindanao is 198 million kilowatthours per month. At the present water elevation, the NPC plants can now only produce 85 gigawatthours per month.

Despite efforts to alleviate the situation with the use of diesel-fed generators, the combined operation of NPC plants still result in a shortfall of between 35 to 70 gigawatthours.

LAKE LANAO WILL CONTINUE TO FALL

MINDANAO FREE PRESS (English) 8 May 83 pp 1, 11

TAGUM, Davao del Norte, May 7 — Only 13 more days remain before the four hydroelectric generators of the National Power Corp. in Iligan city are totally shut down as a result of the continuing decline in Lake Lanao's water level.

With this development, representatives of 18,000 industrial and residential power consumers in this province passed today a resolution urgently requesting President Marcos to order early transfer of the 32-megawatt power barge from Leyte to Mindanao in anticipation of the power plants' shutdown.

Lawyer Jose T. Amacio, general manager of the Davao del Norte Electric Cooperative (Daneco), said in an emergency conference of power consumers here that the continuous power interrup-

tion prompted them to pass the resolution.

Amacio said that as of today, only 13 centimeters are left before Lake Lanao reaches critical water level.

The lake's water level has been receding at the rate of one centimeter a day. Because of the long drought, it will take two months of continuous rains to normalize the lake's water level, it was learned.

The water level is already three kilometers away from its usual bank, Amacio said. The reading is 698.17 meters, 13 centimeters away from the critical water level of 698.4 meters, he said.

In spite of staggered heavy rainfall in Mindanao, Lanao area receives only slight drizzles. Only the timely arrival of the power barge from Leyte

DROUGHT HITS FISH SPAWNING

Mindanao BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 May 83 p 24

Text

The long drought in the Visayas has greatly affected the survival rate of the fries spawned by the newly developed fast-maturing fish in Iloilo.

The new fish specie, a cross between a deep sea specie and freshwater strain, was recently developed by an enterprising fishpond owner in Sara town, some 120 kilometers from Iloilo city.

Former Sara mayor Angel (Azur) Salcedo, who discovered the new fish specie, said that only few remaining ponds around the 50-hectare rice farm have water from a pumping station and there is a possibility that only about 40,000 of the 500,000 fries would survive.

The new fish specie, known temporarily as "rainbow fish" or "balangaw" because of its multi-colored skin, is a cross between the freshwater *tilapia nilotica* and the deep-sea "pisugo" or "lagaw."

The fries mature and

become ready for the market in just four months at about 30 centimeters long each. The new specie retains the rapid spawning quality of the tilapia and the taste of the pisugo.

Its survival even under the most severe conditions, water salinity, muddy and overcrowded pond has been tested and proven.

The long drought, however, has greatly affected the survival rate of the fries at the Salcedo experimental farm in Sara, Salcedo said.

Salcedo said he needs government help to maximize the yield of his fishpond and to further expand the project to supply the required protein intake of the country's rice- and fish-eating people.

"What I need is a huge water impounding project to keep the constant flow of water to the ponds even during the dry season," Salcedo said.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DRIVE CONTINUES AGAINST CORRUPTION IN HANOI

HA. (17)2 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1700 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] On 14 May, the Hanoi municipality continued to inspect and deal with 40 families in 4 urban precincts and 6 rural districts which have got rich through illegal business dealings and have built or bought expensive houses. Earlier, on 12 May, in the first inspection drive, the municipality inspected and dealt with 45 families which have bought or built large houses with ill-gotten money. The move has been warmly welcomed by the public.

Among the 45 families inspected and dealt with in the latest drive, 24 were those of tax-evading illegal traders and 21 of degenerate and deviant state cadres, workers and civil servants. Among these people are drivers, material supply cadres, teachers, painters, doctor's assistants, or workers. Some are party committee secretaries and concurrently factory deputy directors.

If these people have been able to make so much money and amass so much wealth with which to finance the building of large houses and sustain their extravagant spending, it is because they have successfully taken advantage of the negligence of various agencies and sectors in economic management, have stolen state-owned supplies and raw materials through collusion, have engaged in smuggling, have evaded taxes, have manufactured counterfeit goods, have abused their powers by embezzling social property, or have resorted to every trick in two-way exchanges or trading of commodities and supplies. They have also sought all means to bribe cadres and exploit laborers to unscrupulously enrich themselves.

The two inspection and suppression drives conducted by the Hanoi municipality have won popular support and acclaim and have contributed to the efforts of competent agencies in exposing the unscrupulous tricks used by the aforementioned people to enrich themselves.

CSO: 4209/403

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ASSISTANCE GIVEN LOCAL PEOPLE BY NAVAL GROUPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Duc Son: "Naval Groups M47 and M25 Helped People to Carry out Water Conservancy, to Extinguish Forest Fires and to Capture Hooligans"]

[Text/ Recently, naval groups M47 and M25 have made the best use of time by performing thousands of man-days to help the local people living near the troops' quartering areas to build water conservancy works, to excavate 2,800 cubic meters of earth from canals and to repair irrigation works in time for the cultivation and fertilization of the spring rice crop. The 71st, 72d and 76th battalions of group M47 have actively saved several tens of hectares of forest from fire. Moreover, the 472d and 475th battalions of group M47 have coordinated with the public security forces in the encampment zone to neatly capture hooligan gangs who stole the socialist property. Group M25 has set up "unified security" cells and sections and also a unit to regularly inspect fluvial and sea areas and to cooperate with the local administration in dealing with 20 cases of public property embezzlement and illegal trade. At the same time, the units have ordered cadres to personally visit each locality to guide and aid the task of providing military training for the militia and self-defense forces and carrying out propaganda to motivate the people to properly implement the party line and policy and the state law, especially with regard to the 1983 induction.

9332

CSO: 4209/369

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BANDITS IN DAC LAC ELIMINATED BY BORDER POST, MILITIA

Handel TUAN DOI NHAN BAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 2

(Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Dac Lac Border Defense Post No 9 and the Militia Satisfactorily Conducted Mop-up Operations Against Bandits")

Text: Simultaneously with directing grassroots action units to watch the region closely and to carry out propaganda to make the people understand clearly the cunning plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary Clique in collusion with bandits to sabotage the peaceful and joyful life in mountainous villages, border defense post No 9 in Dac Lac has taken many measures in conjunction with the Thuan An Village militia to launch many mop-up operations into the bandits' dens. Together with the local administration, our troops have reinforced the militia organization and directly trained militiamen in tactics and technique. At the same time, they have intensified patrol and guard 24 hours a day along the border and have tightly blocked strategically important positions in order to stop and catch bandits.

In a short period of time, the post and the militia covered a total distance of 2,400 kms in patrolling along the border, captured and forced to surrender 49 bandits and seized large quantities of weapons and sabotage means of the enemy.

9332

INFO: 4204/169

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BANDITS IN GIA LAI-KON TUM ELIMINATED BY BORDER TROOPS, PEOPLE

Band: QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 83 p. 2

[Article by Ama Tha: "Cooperation With Local People in Calling Bandit Followers Back to Montagnard Villages to Earn Their Living"]

[Text/ The grassroots action unit of border defense post 657 (Gia Lai-Kon Tum) has intensively sent cadres and combatants to montagnard villages adjacent to the border to motivate the people to defend the fatherland's frontier.

The action unit has applied the four-togethers measure (eat together, live together, work together and together speak the tribal language) in dealing with the people in order to carry out propaganda to make them understand clearly the party policy toward the ethnic minorities as well as its lenient policy toward those who have gone astray. Over the recent past, members of the unit organized propaganda sessions in Ya Lau and Ya Mo Villages, Chu Po Rong District, during which 2,150 people heard explanations about the policy and the meaning of the movement to maintain security in the border areas. After studying the policy, many families whose relatives had gone astray and followed bandits have gone into the forest to call these relatives back home according to the lenient policy. To date, 16 bandit followers have surrendered their weapons to the administration and returned home to live happily with their wives and children in the montagnard villages.

In conjunction with the Ya Mo and Ya Lau Village militia, the post also launched nine mop-up operations into the bandits' den, captured many of them and seized large quantities of their weapons and sabotage means.

9332

CS01 4209/369

CLASSIFICATION: PUBLIC SECURITY

WORK OF 28th BORDER DEFENSE POST HALLET

REDACTED (REDACTED) Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 31 May 81

1. Task. Entrusted with safeguarding an area of the country's territorial waters in Haliphong, members of the 28th Border Defense Post have exerted great efforts in conducting sea patrols and reaching the people to firmly grasp the situation and promptly prevent any untoward event, thus ensuring security along the coastline. Since early this year, they have seized more than a dozen of boats of bad elements attempting to flee abroad.

2. On the land, work teams of the border defense post have regularly visited various hamlets and villages to encourage the masses to participate in domestic work or to maintain vigilance against the enemy's psychological warfare tricks. At sea, its patrol teams have penetrated various fishing fields to motivate fishermen to uphold their revolutionary spirit and patriotism in the struggle to resolutely prevent bad elements from establishing contacts or seizing people's boats for illegal departures from the country.

3. By constantly keeping a close watch on the activities of those vessels and boats operating in the area, members of the border defense post stationed at various checkpoints in Long Chau, Ben Gor and Cang Ca have been able to detect and deal with many cases involving illegal sea crossing and fishing with the use of explosives.

4. With the achievements it has recorded during the 4-year implementation of the Great Leap, the 28th Border Defense Post has been awarded the distinguished-unit title and the Military Exploit Order Third Class by the higher echelons. The border defense post has also been awarded the honorary banner by the Haliphong Military Command for being the best coastal defense unit in the city.

Doc 4219.016

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANTICHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICERS SCHOOL DEVELOPED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 83 p 2

Article by Chau Ngoc Muon: "Good Teaching and Learning at Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School"

Text/ After 6 years of development and teaching, today the Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School has become a regular one which is directly subordinate to the Chemical Service Command, which includes 35 different classes with 12 curricula and which has a body of more than 100 teachers with the duty to train and improve each year thousands of students in military and political subjects and in this service's specialty. The Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School has made outstanding achievements and continued to grow strongly and to mature. Especially during the "determination to win" emulation movement and on completion of 4 years of carrying out this great movement and building a wholesome and stable party organization, the Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School has been awarded the "Wholesome, Stable Party Organization" banner by the Central Military Party Committee, the "Unit with the Best Determination-to-Win Emulation Movement" banner by the Ministry of National Defense and the "Heroic Youths Defend the Fatherland" banner by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

One of the school's strong points is its constant and thorough understanding of the party military line and its implementation of the guideline linking theory with practice and learning with actual application.

Compared with the past, the lodging and boarding facilities at the school are better and are composed mostly of comfortable and orderly houses but the school is still faced with difficulties and shortages, mainly in the provision of supplies and equipment necessary to teaching and learning. Properly applying the realistic-teaching guideline, the school has motivated cadres, teachers, students and the personnel to overcome difficulties, to become self-sufficient in the provision of materials and means and to use their spare time to build 15 special-use classrooms complete with equipment, models, learning tools and rather abundant and attractive paintings with a view to meeting most of the requirements of the technical and tactical subjects necessary to the service and also of the political topics, thus enabling teachers and students to carry out teaching and learning satisfactorily in both the working and extracurricular hours and making an important contribution to heightening the teaching and

training quality is a project highly valued by the Innovation Commission of the Command. The open-air classrooms of the Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School have been visited and considered by the French Government and the United Nations' delegations.

In addition, the school has experienced in and conditions for training and testing under real circumstances. The school has sent cadres, teachers and students to various units and groups and others to make indepth studies and to practice ways to carry out combat and combat activities.

Over the past years, 5,000 students have graduated from the school, met the required quality, plan norms and objectives and been ready to accept and satisfactorily fulfill all missions of the service.

The school has considered it important to build up and improve a contingent of cadres and teachers with a high overall standard so as to be able to better meet the requirements of the teaching task.

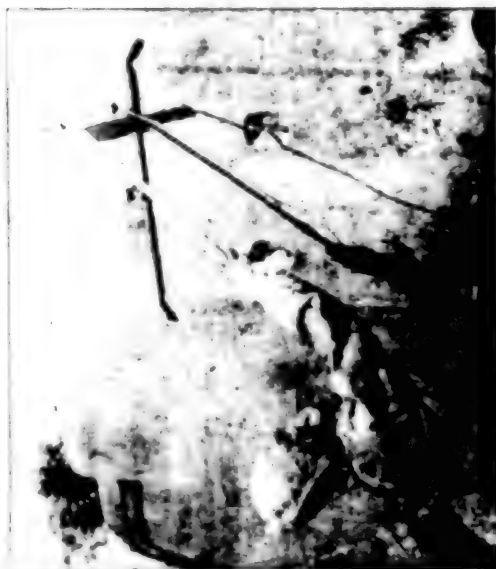
In addition to the cadres supplied by the high level, the school has actively implemented a plan to provide on-the-job training for hundreds of cadres and teachers of all categories or to send them to the sister schools for advanced training. Most of the school's cadres and teachers have undergone basic formation, training and testing in the realities of combat, leadership, command and management in various units; they possess a firm, unshakable standpoint and a spirit with specialized and professional standard, have accumulated rich experiences in training and managing students and have a stable good health enabling them to meet the requirements of their mission. A special example is Trinh Thuan, a first lieutenant and Battalion deputy commander cum teacher, who has been named as teacher by the school because he was a good student who won first prize in all study subjects and who graduated from the commanding officers' primary training course. Through a rapid training, which he entered in 1971, he became a distinguished teacher and been elected "determined-to-win" students.

Another reason for the school's success is its great efforts to take care of the material and moral life of the troops by digging ponds for fish breeding, overhauling the meal standard and system and improving the cooking technique. The school has produced hundreds of thousands of ordinary and laterite bricks to build houses and has also been a leading unit in the cultural, literary, artistic movement within the Command.

The Antichemical Warfare Officers' Training School is trying to register, register and receive the title of leading banner in the Chemical Service.



Students of Antichemical Warfare
Officers' Training School practice
deployment of antitoxic equipment.



Reconnaissance drill to detect
radioactive materials for armored car.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND AID

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND AID IN DEVELOPMENT

WORLDWIDE NEWS, MAY IN ENGLISH 1945 (MAY 1 AND 6)

(LONDON, MAY 1 MAY 6/1945)--The following speech was made by D.N. Mahabier, member of the Administrative Committee of the All-India Chemical and Fertilizer Employees' Federation, at the Conference of the International Trade Union Movement against chemical and bacteriological weapons which closed recently in Beihai Nih City:

This conference has significance in the present situation when the warring blocs and the peace loving people of the world are participating in peace movement. Though a well-informed opinion about the chemical and bacteriological weapons, we failed to get some more information about these weapons and their effects on the humanity to understand the problems in proper perspective. Surprisingly, not many people in our country are aware of the devastating effects of these weapons. Hardly any information was available to understand the gravity of the situation. However, whatever little information by circulating out was sufficient to convince us of the necessity to intensify our struggle for peace and demand total ban on the manufacture, stock-piling and use of the chemical and bacteriological weapons. The startling revelations also convinced us to prepare this note to disseminate amongst other trade unions and the peace loving people of our country, even though we are well aware of many shortcomings in this note. The information in this note is mostly based on the documents of World Health Organization and other sources.

THE EFFECTS OF TYPES OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

1. The effects of biological weapons depend on the type of micro-organisms used. These weapons are classified into three main types: (a) Bacterial, (b) Viral, and (c) Fungal. The effects of these weapons are: (a) Bacterial: These weapons cause various diseases, such as typhoid, cholera, dysentery, and others. (b) Viral: These weapons cause various diseases, such as smallpox, measles, and others. (c) Fungal: These weapons cause various diseases, such as aspergillosis, and others. These weapons are not only deadly, but they also cause permanent physical disability, mental suffering, economic and biological effects on the human race.

Letter 1961

1. In this context we started looking into the possible effects of some of the chemical and biological weapons. The number of substances which can be used as chemical warfare agents runs into hundreds of thousands. During the Second World War many chemicals were screened for these purposes. The chemical and bacteriological warfare research carried out by Japan during the Second World War have been passed on to the United States under a secret agreement. Since the Second World War major laboratories engaged in such war have been carrying out a systematic check on all chemical compounds whose properties suggest any utility in chemical warfare. It is reported that Pentagon is planning to equip new long-range missiles at Oboya Island in the Indian Ocean with nose cones containing paralysing nerve gas. On receipt of this report we started looking into the possible effects of the nerve gases.

At the present time, two families of nerve gases are important for military purposes. These are known as G-agents and V-agents. Much less information are available on G-agents. Among the V-agents the individual structures, which have not yet been published, but are regarded as most attractive by the armed forces, are only known by code names like V.F.C.V.M. and V.X.

All nerve gases are absorbed through [word indistinct] body surface but are most absorbed through lungs and eyes. The lethal dose will result in death within one to few hours through neurotoxic effect causing persistent paralysis. It is estimated that in an economically advanced country if 100,000 people are exposed to a lethal concentration of V.X., 80,000 would die before any help arrives. Seventy thousand people could perhaps be saved with adequate and prompt administration of medicines and supportive care. However, it is extremely unlikely that in such an attack, 70,000 people not immediately killed would be saved. There would be probably about 10,000 deaths and about 10,000 hospitalisation. But in an under-developed country like ours, it is estimated that out of 60,000 people exposed to lethal dose of V.X. it is likely that 50,000 or more would die in the absence of adequate medical care.

Experiments

1. Hericides and defoliants were used during the war waged by the United States in Indochina. Nearly two million Vietnamese became the victims of chemical warfare through defoliation. WHO report of 1970 on the health aspects of the chemical and biological weapons states, "Chemical defoliant agents have come into use in warfare since the Second World War and their employment has increased rapidly over the past few years. Some 200,000 to 300,000 tonnes of anti-plant agents have been sprayed over about 10,000 km of Vietnam."

Another report states that U.S. planes began spraying defoliant chemicals over strategic sensitive areas particularly along the borders of South Vietnam with Laos and Cambodia as part of "defoliant" programme. But a WHO General Meeting admitted that South Vietnam was being turned by the U.S. Government into a training center and proving ground for counter-guerrilla warfare.

The character of anti-plant growth hormone in plants, we believe the roots, is a very definite element in it can make the soil sterile. One of them are being used in corn fields. The U. S. Government, by allowing restricted the use of these roots as pesticides in that country.

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4. A large number of potential agents for use as trust human targets exist in biological weapons because of their microbiological and epidemiological characteristics. As linked into an estimated report on pneumonic plague as biological weapons. It is estimated that death would occur in about 70 percent of one untreated persons manifesting clinical disease. With prompt treatment of 100,000 clinical cases in an economically advanced country 30,000 deaths would occur, requiring hospitalisation and isolation of 100,000 people, secondary cases would occur amongst the rest of the population affecting as many as 500,000 additional people. In all some 60,000 people might require hospitalisation and over 100,000 people might die. These hospitalisations and deaths would, however, be spread over many weeks in successive waves. Despite the blockade, some patients with plague would reach other cities. The secondary out-breaks of plague would develop in these cities also. In an underdeveloped country like ours, with successive epidemic waves occurring 250,000 deaths might result out of 500,000 people.

be refrained from looking into the other agents being completely irrational. The devastating effect on society is unimaginable.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

3. Conventional weapons like missile warheads, spray tanks in the aircraft, aircraft bombs, rocket artillery, land mines, grenades, etc.

At the 20th World Health Assembly of 1967 nations "convinced at the necessity for achieving a rapid international agreement for the complete and irreversible abolition of all types of chemical and bacteriological weapons," etc. [Sentence as received]

On General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution in 1968, affirming a strict abstinence by all states of the production, stockpiling, use, or threat of use of the prohibition of the use in war of threatening, poisoning or other means and methods of warfare, and of chemical and biological weapons. In 1971, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2688 (XXVI), condemned all actions contrary to this abstinence and invited all states to accede to that protocol, "considering that the prohibition of the use of chemical and biological weapons constitutes a common threat to mankind, etc." (sentence as received)

and the "orange" coloration has taken a long time (ca. 100 yr) to disappear, a process of "chemical rearranging." In 1897-98, the United States changed its "orange" to the identification color of 1908, the 1951

in the U.S.A. were used by the military junta in El Salvador against the freedom fighters. The Israeli forces have used chemical and biological weapons in Lebanon.

The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution of 1965 pointed out "the reality that the people of the world would be made aware of the consequences of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons." [Sentence as received]

It is necessary for all trade unions and the peace-loving people of the world to oppose this sinister activity of the warmongers.

The 20th World Health Assembly in their resolution stated, "The World Health Assembly already expressed its thorough interest in the consolidation of peace as an inalienable prerequisite for preservation and improvement of the health of all nations and "deeply convinced that the scientific achievements and particularly in the field of biology and medicine--that most humane science--that should be used only for mankind's benefit, but never to do it any harm." [Sentence as received]

The present phase of struggle for peace gets a new dimension from the exposure of these diabolical use of chemical and biological weapons against the human race. The struggle for peace should be intensified by all peace-loving people and demands should be raised for banning of these weapons.

EMULATION MOVEMENT WITH OTHER WORKERS DESCRIBED

REUTERS (Hanoi) (AP) (Vietnamese) (Apr 8) (1)

(AP) The international socialist labor emulation movement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has grown in scope and assumed more and more diversified forms.

It all started with emulation between the Hanoi Machine Tools Factory No 1 and the Frunze Military Engineering Plant in Moscow. This has been followed by many friendship emulation campaigns between factories, ports, railways, oil refineries, the small industry and handicraft cooperatives, scientific research and scientific institutes of the two countries to encourage one another to enthusiastically participate in productive labor and scientific research. In recent years, in implementing the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the friendship emulation movement has spread to almost all Vietnamese production establishments where workers and engineers are working. The most common form which attracts a large number of Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists are the signing of emulation contracts in honor of major political events in both countries and the holding of communist labor days at construction sites and enterprises. At Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation construction sites, the emulation movement has been closely supervised and carried out by the Party leaders contributing to realizing the goals of the movement. Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists have exchanged their rich experience and knowledge in advanced managerial methods, and have exchanged their scientific and technical innovations in production movement and helped one another in construction of many projects, such as the Hoa Son ground installation, the power station, which was completed before the end of the year in the construction of the first cement plant with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons of cement and the hydro-electric power station of river and the Nam Khe dam and mine.

At present, 200 Soviet specialists and more than 8,000 Vietnamese workers are working together to build up the Ba River dam in anticipation of the coming rainy season. At the Phu Lai thermoelectric plant work site, 100 Soviet specialists and Soviet specialists are joining efforts in getting the power plant to start operation in the next few months. The Nam Khe dam and mine are also working in emulation in completing the two tasks in the same time. The joint Vietnamese-Soviet construction and

efficiency is being rapidly expanding the Vinh Tan service port and constructing 100-150 oil rigs.

Various forms of emulation contracts between riverline, sea, railway and port transportation units and between dryland and seaport ports with Soviet specialist units, specialists and women have been accelerated and have produced satisfactory results in the transportation of materials and equipment. More Soviet and Vietnamese teams of engineering workers, tractor drivers, tank operators, tourist-bus drivers and employees of the service industries have paid mutual visits to production establishments of the two countries to exchange experiences or taken part in contests of skill with peers at some fraternal socialist countries.

In the socialist drive to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 50th founding anniversary of the USSR, the SRV Council of Ministers chairman awarded commending certificates to 62 Soviet specialists and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions presented emulation banners to 24 Soviet specialist collectives for their outstanding achievements. The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions awarded the vanguard emblem [huu hieu] nguowif xung kichs to 60 Vietnamese cadres and workers for their contribution to the Soviet 11th Five-Year Plan. A total of 120 Vietnamese cadres at establishments which produce goods for export to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have also been awarded the victor title [danh hieu] nguowif chieens thawngs for their achievements in this emulation movement.

The socialist international emulation movement has contributed and is contributing to consolidating the fraternal friendship and solidarity, strengthening the spirit of proletarian internationalism and accelerating socialist construction in each country.

END (200/400)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PEACE AND WAR

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

REUTERS Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 20--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the 27th National Congress of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party.

The message says:

"Over the last years, the Swedish Workers' Communist Party has cooperated in many fields with the left forces in Sweden in resolutely struggling against imperialism and monopoly capitalism, for peace and democracy. We note with joy that with the communists' active contribution and the coordination of progressive and democratic forces, the Swedish working class and labouring people have recorded significant victories in their struggle, creating new possibilities for the achievement of their profound aspirations. In particular, your party has, together with the fraternal parties and other democratic forces in northern Europe, taken joint actions against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms race, against the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and for a northern Europe free from nuclear weapons. This struggle has exerted strong pressure on the U.S. imperialists and other bellicose forces, and driven them into embarrassment and isolation. We put a high value on your struggle and believe that the Swedish communists and democratic and peace forces will obtain new victories in the struggle for peace and social progress."

The message expressed the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the Swedish communists and [words indistinct] for their whole-hearted support for the socialist construction and national defence in Vietnam.

It also expressed the wish for further promotion of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples.

END (000000)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS AND ASSOCIATES

UNIT 17: JAMES L. HAYES, SIGNS WITHIN

DATE _____ TIME _____

(1975-1981, 10 May 1975)--A Swedish Government economic delegation led by (redacted), its undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, arrived here Monday on a 4-day visit to Vietnam as guests of the Vietnamese government.

It will talk with a Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Canh.

The two delegations signed here Thursday an agreement on development cooperation for the 1983-84 and 1984-85 fiscal years. Under this agreement, Sweden will grant 730 million kronor as non-refundable aid to Vietnam. They also signed an agreement on Sweden's continued assistance in operating the Vinh Phu paper mill, and the minutes of agreement on the content of cooperation between the two countries in the coming years.

Present at the signing ceremony were Tran Quynh, Vice-Chairman of the Council of "Infaternal Swedish Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg; and Ragnar Angeby, head of the representation of S.I.D.A. (expansion not given) in Hanoi.

The Swedish party paid a courtesy visit to Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh and Minister Nguyen Thach. The two Vietnamese leaders expressed their gratitude to the government and people of Sweden for their generous and effective assistance to Vietnam over the past years. They also expressed their wish for constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

061100 Hanoi 040000Z 15 May 68

Prime Minister of Guyana, Council of State Chairman Tsiang Chun and Council of Ministers Chairman Hsu Yun Dong sent the following message of greetings to his Excellencies Lordes Burnham and Ptolemy Reid, respectively president and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (CRG):

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the DRV, we, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the SRV and on our own behalf, would like to extend to you, the government and people of the CRG, our warmest greetings. We wish the Guyanese people, led by Your Excellency Forbes Burnham, greater successes in the cause of defending national independence and sovereignty and building a prosperous nation. May the existing friendship and solidarity between our two peoples be constantly strengthened and develop ever more beautifully.

our respective solutions.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a message of greetings to his Japanese counterpart, Rishleigh Jackson.

[illegible]

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On 1 May 1999, the day after the opening of the 1999 World Cup, the author visited the stadium and met with the two referees. The two referees explained to the author the various aspects of the game, including the rules, the tactics, the strategy, and the importance of the game. The author also met with the two referees and discussed the various aspects of the game, including the rules, the tactics, the strategy, and the importance of the game. The author also met with the two referees and discussed the various aspects of the game, including the rules, the tactics, the strategy, and the importance of the game.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MORE GOODS EXPORTED BY BINH TRI THIEN, HA BAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, the foreign trade sector of Binh Tri Thien Province purchased 25 million dong worth of export goods, fulfilling 102 percent of the quarterly plan norm and achieving nearly a twofold increase over the first quarter of 1982.

The amount of principal goods purchased--such as rattan ware, reed brooms and bamboo shades--represented a two- to fivefold increase over the same period last year.

In the first quarter, the Joint Export Corporation of Ha Bac Province purchased more than 26 million dong worth of export goods representing a 57.3-percent increase over the plan norm.

Ha Bac has shifted its focus mainly to the exploitation of sources of agricultural and food products for export such as beans, peanuts, sesame, lotus seeds and green vegetables. In the first 3 months of this year, 2,300 tons of greens were exported. The corporation also further developed the exploitation of some export goods such as dried ginger and duck feather with a total value of 8 million dong for the first 3 months of this year.

9332

CSO: 4209/373

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

LNG SOUGHT ON SPOT MARKET--Singapore, May 10 (AFP)--Vietnam is keen on buying a few hundred tons of liquefied petroleum gas (LNG) [as received] from the Singapore spot oil market, press reports said here today. But local dealers were said to be reluctant to agree to the deal because of the political risks involved, the tight supply position of the commodity and the small order. Vietnam is believed to have asked for the supply of 500 tonnes of LNG, through a local intermediary, last month. The BUSINESS TIMES today said local traders preferred to sell the gas to their big customers such as Thailand, Hong Kong or the Philippines. Even Japanese efforts to obtain some supply of LNG from the local market recently were believed to have failed in view of the tight supply position. The tight supply position of the LNG produced here--a mixture of butane and propane--has pushed up the price of the commodity to about 380 dollars (U.S.) a tonne compared with 320 U.S. dollars at the end of last year. [Text] [BK110242 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 10 May 83]

CYPRIOT PEOPLE'S 'JUST STRUGGLE' SUPPORTED--Hanoi, VNA, May 14--"The government and people of Vietnam fully support the Cypriot people's just struggle for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national unity and non-alignment," said Hoang Bich Son, deputy minister for foreign affairs and head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, at the U.N. General Assembly meeting Thursday. He expressed Vietnam's deep concern over the grave situation in the Mediterranean over the past nine years which, he said, had jeopardized the Cypriot people's sovereignty and independence as well as peace and security in the region. He expressed the Vietnamese people's deep sympathy with the Cypriot people and the confidence that the Cypriot people's hard struggle would be certainly victorious. The Vietnamese delegate voiced support for the draft resolution concerning the Cypriot question put forth by non-aligned countries and expressed the hope that, with the mediation of the U.N. secretary general, a just and durable solution to the Cypriot problem would be found in accordance with the U.N. Charter and resolutions, the aspiration of the people and the government of the Republic of Cyprus, and the interests of peace and security in the region and throughout the world. [Text] [OW142114 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 14 May 83]

HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION IN LAOS--Hanoi, VNA, May 21--A delegation of the Ministry of Public Health led by Deputy Minister Nguyen Thanh Am has paid a 9-day friendship visit to Laos ending today. During its stay, the delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman

of the Council of Ministers. It conferred with a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health, during which the two sides reviewed the implementation of the 1982 cooperation plan. Nguyen Thanh Am and his Lao counterpart, Pen Phengsila, signed a medical cooperation plan for 1983 between the two countries. Under this plan the two sides will promote their cooperation in combating malaria, expanding the growing of medicinal plants and the production of medicines, in medical treatment, and the training of medical workers. [Text] [OW211939 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 21 May 83]

JORDANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY GREETED--Hanoi, VNA, May 24--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent his "warm congratulation" to His Majesty King Husayn Ben Talal on the 37th independence day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (May 25). The president wished for the "constant development and consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Jordan." On this occasion Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Jordanian counterpart Marwan al-Qasim. [Text] [OW241840 Hanoi VNA in English 1643 GMT 24 May 83]

YOUTH PARTICIPATE IN GDR RALLY--Hanoi, 25 May (VNA)--A delegation of Vietnamese youth led by Phan The Hung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, took part in a peace meeting of youth from socialist countries in Potsdam, the German Democratic Republic, from 19-23 May. The delegation participated in many activities of solidarity and friendship, which culminated in a 250,000 strong demonstration for peace, and against nuclear war. It also made a tour of the former Weimar concentration camp, and a high school named "Ho Chi Minh" in Erfurt City. [Text] [OW261207 Hanoi VNA in English 0813 GMT 26 May 83]

DELEGATION ATTENDS SWEDISH PARTY CONGRESS--Hanoi, 30 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, attended the 27th National Congress of the Swedish Arbetarepartiet Kommunisterna (A.P.K.) held in Stockholm from 21-23 May. On 26 May, Nguyen Khanh handed a letter of congratulations from Party General Secretary Le Duan to Rolf Hagel on his re-election as president of the A.P.K. During its sojourn in Sweden, the CPV delegation met with Swedish friends from various organizations who had actively participated in the movement to support the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence. [Text] [OW301918 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 30 May 83]

YOUTHS AT FRENCH FESTIVAL--Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by its Secretary Phan The Hung attended the French Communist Youth and Students' Festival held on 28-29 May at the Pari Des Loisirs in Gennevilliers, northwest of Paris. The festival was organized under the watchword "unity in struggle for peace, disarmament, job, democratic reform of education and friendship between nations." At the festival the Vietnamese delegation had extensive contacts with French and other youth and students during which it briefed them about the vanguard role of the Vietnamese youth in socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [OW020955 Hanoi VNA in English 0832 GMT 2 Jun 83]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE ON VFF WORK

BK250300 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 18 April, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on intensifying party leadership over the work of the VFF in the new stage. After pointing out the achievements of the VFF in motivating our people of all strata to build and defend their socialist fatherland, the party Central Committee Secretariat noted: In general, the activities of the front still have not met the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage. The front has not paid full attention to disseminating the socialist ideology among the masses, motivating the people to develop their rights to collective mastery, and to carrying out the three revolutions simultaneously. It has not successfully carried out the task on coordinating and accelerating the people's revolutionary movements. Activities of the front in many localities have been carried out just for the sake of formality and have not permeated the people's daily life to mobilize them to participate in socioeconomic management to carry out the political tasks set forth by the party and state.

The cause of this situation is due to the fact that many party committee echelons still do not correctly understand the role, functions and duties of the VFF in the new revolutionary state. Many party committee echelons, mass organizations, administration agencies, party cadres, and members, including cadres responsible for the front's activities, have neglected the duties of the front and regard the front as a symbolic organization. They have loosely supervised the front's tasks and have not assigned cadres appropriately. As a result, the role of various front echelons has not developed. Moreover, the loose relationship between the front committees and its member organizations and the lack of cooperation between them and state organizations is another cause that is obstructing the front's activities.

President Ho Chi Minh said: "The VFF tasks are very important to all revolutionary tasks."

In the present revolutionary stage, the greatest task of the VFF is to satisfactorily strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, promote the solidarity between the intellectuals and various strata of the working people and solidarity among the people of various nationalities, religions,

personalities, as well as the Hoa people who have been living in Vietnam for a long time and maintained a close connection with the Vietnamese people, and the overseas Vietnamese who want to contribute to building the nation in order to fulfill the common objective of building socialism triumphantly and defending the socialist fatherland firmly, thereby contributing to maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Implementing the resolution of the fifth national party congress of delegates and Article No 9 of the SRV Constitution, in the days ahead all party committee echelons must lead the VFF in carrying out the following principal functions satisfactorily:

1. Disseminate and educate the people of various strata on socialism, motivate them to close their ranks behind the party and follow the party leadership line, and encourage them to enthusiastically participate in revolutionary movements to fulfill the two strategic tasks and the four objectives set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.
2. Coordinate and unify activities between the front's member organizations, and between the front and the administrations from the central to the grassroots levels in order to develop the worker's right to collective mastery, carry out the three revolutions simultaneously, and contribute positively and triumphantly to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.
3. Reflect the aspirations and ideas of the people regarding the party leadership and state management, make proposals and work with the party and state in formulating laws and policies relating to various people's strata, and, together with mass organizations and party members, exercise the people's rights to inspect activities of state organs.

Various party committee echelons must strengthen their supervision over the front committees to enable them to fulfill their functions and satisfactorily carry out the following duties and tasks:

1. Advise and coordinate with the front's member organizations to implement the political program and regulations on various duties set forth by the front congress.
2. Maintain a close relationship with the front's member organizations and with various people-elected organizations, namely the National Assembly and the people's councils of various echelons.
3. Coordinate with the front's member organizations to fulfill the common tasks or movements which all the members or some members of the front must carry out, such as organizing elections of the National Assembly and the people's councils and inspecting activities of state organs as prescribed by the law, participating in socialist transformation in the south, consolidating and improving the socialist production relations throughout the country, mobilizing the people to carry out the state socioeconomic plan, accelerating the emulation movement for production and thrift, encouraging

the people to carry out family economy and other economic forms beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, accelerating the campaign for a new lifestyle and the campaign for all people to implement the family planning program, implementing regulations on protection, caring for and educating the children, mobilizing the people to oppose the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, building the all-people national defense, and satisfactorily implementing the military service tasks and the rear service policy and so forth.

4. Communicate with various strata of the people to disseminate, educate and motivate them to correctly carry out the party and state policies with attention paid to personalities, intellectuals, those who have great prestige among religious groups and the people of various nationalities, those who are subjected to socialist transformation, those who used to live under the former regime in the south, overseas Vietnamese, and so forth.

5. Collect the people's opinions and present them to the party and the state, make proposals on essential policies for various strata of the people, especially policies relating to the people's material and spiritual lives, and strive to correctly implement these policies.

6. Express ideas on domestic and international problems when the front committees deem it necessary to participate in the people's international activities in accordance with the party and state's foreign policies.

The party Central Committee Secretariat finally urged all party committee echelons to direct the VFF committees in focusing their tasks on the grass-roots level. This is aimed at accelerating various mass revolutionary movements, enabling the cadres and party members to clearly identify the importance of the front's current tasks, correcting all wrong viewpoints and ideas regarding the work of the front, and quickly improving its operational machinery.

CSO: 4209/403

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON FLOOD CONTROL

BK181618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 May 83

["Recent" directive from the chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The directive instructs the chairmen of various provincial and city people's committees and the heads of various ministries and sectors to scrupulously carry out the following six tasks:

1. Every province and important economic sector must rely on the overall situation in its respective locality or sector to devise and implement a practical plan against flash floods, floods, and typhoons in preparation for the rainy and flashflood season; especially those provinces having river dikes must not adopt a subjective attitude and slacken vigilance in the face of this year's flashflood situation.

In the spirit of the state and the people working together, we must muster all the capabilities of the localities concerned to quickly complete carrying out the plan to strengthen river dikes and flashflood barriers and culverts ahead of schedule.

We must carefully reexamine all river dikes and flashflood barriers in order to further strengthen them if they are found to be weak. We must calculate all dike protection plans in a realistic manner and must, on this basis, prepare enough materials and means, organize and train our forces, delineate leadership duties, and conduct periodic inspections.

2. Provinces having flash flood diverting projects must ensure leadership for normal production activities while carefully devising practical plans to evacuate the people and their property from flood-stricken areas. This is to ensure that when an order is given, the evacuation can be quickly and neatly carried out to minimize damage.

Sectors and localities with reservoirs must devise rational water distribution plans and must prevent their projects from being destroyed by flash floods in conjunction with efforts to conserve water for production in the wake of the rainy and flashflood season.

We must pay attention to protecting dams and strengthening dikes during the flashflood seasons.

Those sectors with major projects under construction--such as the Song Da project, the Thang Long bridge project, and reservoir-building projects--must devise plans to increase the pace of construction for all projects, seeing to it that their construction is completed ahead of schedule. This is a preventive measure against the early arrival of the flashflood season.

3. Those central Vietnamese coastal provinces in the former 5th and 6th Regions must work out plans against typhoons and flash floods to protect the people in the coastal, river-mouth and low-lying areas; maintain uninterrupted traffic along the Thong Nhut rail line and National Highway 1; and take concrete steps to quickly repair roads, especially those in the mountainous and border regions, when they are damaged by rains or flash floods.

4. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta and in the eastern Nam Bo region must, depending on their specific conditions, muster the people to build dikes against flash floods in anticipation of the rainy season. They must arrange their cultivation schedules so that the summer-fall rice crop can be harvested by mid-August, thus minimizing the possibility of damage caused by flash floods. In the low-lying areas, it is necessary to devise plans to protect the people and their property, especially those in the new economic zones.

5. Mountainous provinces in the Bac Bo region and in the Central Highlands must take precautions against swift flash floods to satisfactorily protect their lakes, canals, bridges, culverts, roads, and those houses located along streams. They must strive to obtain goods transported up from the lowlands in anticipation of the rainy and flashflood season.

6. All local administrations and economic sectors must strengthen their flood and typhoon control committees so that they can operate effectively.

CSO: 4209/403

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION ON PRODUCTION PROMOTION MEASURES ISSUED

OW200907 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers issued Decision No 133-CT on 9 May on production guidelines and policies and measures to encourage small industry and handicraft production. The decision says:

The general guidelines for small industry and handicraft production are to pay great attention to the development of production, while basing oneself on the readjustment of production by various economic and technical sectors, mainly on the local material supplies and raw materials--particularly agricultural, forestry, and marine products--and on exploiting, and fully and efficiently using, waste products.

Small industry and handicraft production must concentrate on developing along the lines of stepping up production of consumer goods and services, thus contributing to meeting the people's requirements in food, clothing, lodging, transportation, education and health care, promoting the production of export goods, building up the traditional regional trades and, at the same time, partially meeting the requirements in production means, primarily those ordinary tools in support of agricultural production.

The decision points to the need to readjust small industry and handicraft production, according to trades and localities, in coordination with socialist transformation. On the one hand, we must strengthen the direct efficiency of state plans regarding small industry and handicraft production, while on the other hand, we must pay attention to applying economic policies, developing the initiative and creativity at grassroots level, and exploiting, and fully utilizing, latent potential in resources and manpower, to meet social requirements.

CSO: 4209/403

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SERVICING ACTIVITIES PARTLY TAKEN UP BY STATE CORPORATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Babg Chau: "Ever Since the Foundation of the Service Corporation of Precinct 1"]

[Text] Precinct 1 is a center with the highest concentration of economic, political, cultural and social activities in Ho Chi Minh City. Private service activities have developed rather strongly in this area with more than 1,000 simple and complex trades and occupations such as keeping bicycle parking lots; selling lottery tickets, renting out cycles [pedicabs and/or motorized cyclos] and houses; providing stenciling and typewriting service, hiring out wedding dresses; running barber, hairdressing, tailor and dressmaking shops; repairing bicycles and motorcycles; recording musical tapes; repairing watches, sewing machines, electronic and refrigerating appliances; opening beauty salones; selling antiques, lacquer ware and so on. Private service installations not only serve customers residing in the precinct and city but also cater for people in the provinces and foreign customers as well.

In the past, these diverse servicing and trading activities involved cash and merchandise worth tens of millions of dong and were monopolized by a number of new capitalist households who controlled prices during each specific period of time, thus creating difficulties for the laboring people's life. According to business registration data, except for the service rendered by restaurants, there were 1,336 households in Precinct 1 (this figure would be more than 10 times larger if the households who had not yet registered or who evaded registration were taken into account). Some households opened large shops, others used mobile counters and others again ran many shops in many different precincts or undertook three or four types of service activities at the same time. In the tailoring and dressmaking business alone, Precinct 1 had 352 households with a yearly output of hundreds of thousands of suits of clothes of different fashions according to seasons; there were also 188 barber and hairdressing shops (some of them were brothels), 203 installations specialized in repairing motorcycles, 103 watch repair shops, 50 refrigerating appliances shops, 60 installations specialized in repairing office machines, etc. Apart from a number of shops which did business conscientiously, the service rendered by private installations usually had negative features. Taking advantage of

holidays, new year festivals or market instability, these households raised prices, especially the barbershops, hairdressing salons, tailor and dress-making shops, ordinary appliance repair shops and so on. To attract customers, they did not forget to make sensational, cheap advertisements. Certain repair installations not only put pressure on customers but also substituted bad spare parts for the good ones, thus lessening the people's confidence in home products. To make a profit, many households resorted to numerous tricks to bribe cadres in order to conceal their real business turnover and evade tax.

To be able to manage the market, the city could not allow private service installations to freely carry out their activities. In September 1982, under the guidance of the Party and People's Committees of Precinct 1, the Service Corporation of Precinct 1 started its activities and undertook to repair shoes, sandals, motorcycles of all models, electronic, refrigerating and measuring appliances and office machines and to provide tailoring, dress-making, haircutting and hairdressing services, thus contributing to stabilizing market prices, to gradually orientating the people's predilections toward wholesome aesthetics and to building a civilized life style.

Five months of activities is not a sufficient trial run for any corporation. Nevertheless, the fact that 11 shops of the corporation have been managed rather effectively is praiseworthy. During this initial stage, the corporation has not been compelled to make up for losses. In September 1982--which marked its foundation--the turnover of the whole corporation was 189,000 dong and in December 1982, it rose to 948,000 dong (a fivefold increase over September) including a twofold increase in the total service charges. This turnover increase is owing mainly to the increase in the customers' number.

The corporation has taken the initiative to fix a turnover for each shop and to pay its salary according to its volume of production and has insisted that the corporation's service charges should always be 20 to 30 percent lower than the market prices. The corporation has chosen motorcycle repair shops for this pilot scheme: According to a plan, the business profit is fixed in advance for each shop and includes the turnover of which 55 percent shall be handed over by the shop to the corporation for regulation of and contribution to the budget and the remaining 45 percent shall be used to pay the employees' wages. If the shop surpasses the fixed turnover, it will receive a reward according to a progressive rate. Owing to this method, during the recent Tet of the Year of the Pig, when the market prices for the making of a pair of trousers and a shirt rose to between 250 and 300 dong and between 100 and 180 dong respectively, the corporation's shops charged only 100 and 70 dong respectively; despite this, the corporation's workers stuck to their jobs, their output exceeded the fixed norms and their income increased. Simultaneously with the method paying contract wages, the corporation has issued a document specifying the role and responsibility of workers employed in the repair service: A guarantee certificate should be issued after repairing a valuable merchandise and if a worker has been criticized three or four times by the customers; he would not be elected progressive laborer.

Since it has not yet carried out activities for a long period of time and since its network is still narrow, the corporation has only been effective in maintaining the prices of service in areas where it has its own shops. In the near future, the corporation will continue to expand its network and to develop other types of service such as repairing used goods, making artistic decorations, providing advertising, laundry, haircutting-dressing, tailoring and dressmaking services and repairing various kinds of tools. Service shops will be set up rapidly in central areas. The corporation will pay attention to coordinating its efforts with those of various economic sectors in the precinct to reorganize, rearrange and replan the private service network. Concerning those sectors and trades whose activities are authorized, measures will be taken to manage prices and to control the quality of their service. The posting up of price lists will be enforced and stern measures will be taken against delinquent installations. There will be a close cooperation with the tax sector to regulate the still too high income of certain installations.

9332
CSO: 4209/366

TEA, TEA PROCESSING IN COUNTRY EXAMINED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 83 pp 16-17

[Text] When did tea first appear in our country and come into our daily life? Nobody knows. But we do know that in the early decades of the twentieth century, with the policy of exploiting their colonies, French capitalists had a plan to grow and process tea. Thus many tea plantations owned by French colonialists were set up in the Bac Bo uplands, in Gia Lai—Kon Tum and Lam Dong provinces.

Besides tea plantations, several small tea-processing factories were built for export.

Tea exportation in Vietnam before the August 1945 Revolution was as follows: 1925: 1,051.9 tonnes; 1926: 1,145 tonnes; 1936: 1,306 tonnes; 1940: 2,446 tonnes. According to Vietnamese and foreign research workers, our uplands and red basaltic soil are suitable for tea cultivation.

In Vietnam over 90,000 ha could be exploited for tea-growing; however only 50,000 of them have been used so far. Tea output is still rather low: just over 3 tonnes of fresh tea-buds per hectare on average in State tea farms or from 1 to 2 tonnes per hectare in each peasant household and co-operative.

At present the whole country produces more than 20,000 tonnes of dry tea-buds, half of which are for export.

Tea cultivation is concentrated in the following areas: Vinh Phu province, comprising Thanh Ba, Ha Hoa, Doan Hung, Phong Chau and Thanh Son districts. This is regarded as the principal tea-grow-

ing area in our country. Between 1936 and 1939 there were some tea plantations run by the French. Here and there in the province there appeared a few Chinese plantations. Owing to colonial exploitation, the soil became barren, the tea plants degenerated and productivity fell sharply. Nevertheless, the area remains a nursery for tea plants. Twenty-five years ago with Soviet cooperation three tea-processing factories were built in Ha Hoa, Thanh Ba and Doan Hung each with a capacity of 25 to 35 tonnes daily. In 1980 the Song Lo agro-industrial tea complex was established covering Van Linh and Van Hung State farms with the three above-mentioned tea-processing factories, which produce mainly black tea for export, 600 to 700 tonnes a year.

Vinh Phu area grows unmixed tea. Recently Phu Ho experimental farm has successfully crossed a new species from Indian maniquya tea called P.H.1 (Phu Ho 1) which yields 9 to 10 tonnes of tea-buds on average and sometimes up to 20 tonnes in some places. This species is being developed rapidly in the area. Thus Phu Son farm (of joint tea factories), which lies in Thanh Son district (Vinh Phu), has planted P.H.1 on two-thirds of its tea area and got 15 tonnes/ha in some places. Specially for export, P.H.1 is strong, sweet and fresh. Each year Vietnam exports up to 5,000 tonnes of black tea.

Vinh Phu area has also two other varieties of tea for export: Thanh Tam and Hong Dao which

although somewhat reduced in quality are still the best in Vietnam.

A research institute on tea biochemistry has been built beside the tea factory in Thanh Ba.

Tran Phu tea-growing area (Hoang Lien Son province) ranks second. It is a relatively concentrated area with an agro-industrial complex, including four State farms: Tran Phu, Nhia Lo, Lien Son, Au Lap, and three tea processing factories in Tran Phu, Nhia Lo and Yen Bai. Their production amounts to 2,200 tonnes of dry tea a year. (Yen Bai district alone accounts for 1,500 tonnes).

Ha Tuyen area has about 1,000 ha belonging to two State farms which produce and process tea to the tune of 700 tonnes of dry tea-buds a year, mainly for domestic consumption. Apart from the tea area concentrated in these two farms, Ha Tuyen also has a variety of tea grown in the highland area, such as in Quan Ba district, collected by the local population and purchased by the State to produce a kind of yellow tea for export. Each year Vietnam sells about 1,000 tonnes of yellow tea to foreign markets.

Son tea is also found in Soni Giang, Van Chan district, Hoang Lien Son province. However, its purchase and processing still meet with a lot of difficulties due to poor transport and communication conditions. That is why its exportation is not yet developed despite its renown all over the country.

Moc Chau — Chiang Ve area (Son La province) has two State farms producing and processing tea (more than 900 tonnes/year). These farms also rear milch cows and pedigree oxen.

In the future tea plants grown on these farms will be taken over by the joint tea factories for better investment and production. At present, with Soviet aid, a factory processing black tea for export is being built in Moc Chau plateau with a capacity of 35 — 42 tonnes a day.

In addition to these big tea-growing areas there are others like the Bau Can — Bien Ho area (in Gia Lai — Kon Tum province) producing more than 100 tonnes of dry tea a year. The Bao Loc area (Lam Dong province) has a fairly good tea for export. In 1957 there was a French plantation producing tea for export to Britain, Belgium and Luxemburg (capacity: 13 tonnes/day). Now Lam Dong tea-growing area has about 400 ha but practically no tea for export. With its potential in land and labour, Da Lat should produce tea for home consumption and export.

The highland and upland areas in Bac Bo and Trung Bo also produce and export tea. Son La

Picking tea in a State farm in Thanh Son district, Vinh Phu province.

Photo: DAO QUANG THEP

province produces 100 tonnes a year as does Lai Chau; Lac Son, Yen Thuy and Luong Son districts in Ha Son Binh province also produce more than 100 tonnes a year. Song Cau farm in Bac Thai province has an output of 500 tonnes a year not to mention the tea produced by agricultural co-operatives in Dai Tu, Phu Luong and Dinh Hoa districts. Bac Thai tea is highly appreciated nationwide, particularly the Tan Cuong variety, which gives a green, sweet and strong brew that cannot be found anywhere else in the country.

With more than 50,000 hectares and over 10,000 workers in various agro-industrial complexes, the Vietnam tea branch is striving to exploit 70,000 ha by 1985 to ensure the full operation of tea-processing factories — most of them are now working at only 70% of their capacity. A fairly big quantity of fresh tea-buds produced by the population is not yet treated in processing factories.

While expanding the area of tea plantations the joint tea factories are actively boosting intensive cultivation and prolonging the economic cycle of tea plants.

In this way many areas exploited for 23 years still give more than 3 tonnes of tea per hectare. A number of tea-growing areas like Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh have been handed over to the joint tea factories which have taken measures to exploit and invest during the present five-year plan period and the eighties. The State also enlarges the scope of operation of the branch by allowing it to allot 10% of its yearly output for re-equipment and manuring, namely to feed tea by tea. As a result, the yield increased noticeably in 1982. Another important factor is the encouragement given to investment in peasant households and agricultural cooperatives. This ensures a development of the tea branch for both output and quality in the years to come.

DAO QUANG THEP

CSO: 4200/609

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO RUNS PERIODIC AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

OW120521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Review of SRV agricultural activities during the past 10 days]

[Summary] Following are some noteworthy features of the country's agricultural production situation during the past 10 days:

In general, the winter-spring rice crop has been growing well, promising a high paddy yield.

According to the Statistics General Department, rice plants on nearly 120,000 hectares in the northern provinces have formed ears. However, about 100,000 hectares have been affected by harmful insects. As a result of downpours during the early days of May, the drought-hit rice area has been basically reduced.

The southern provinces have basically completed the winter-spring rice harvest, achieving a fairly high paddy yield. However, as a result of severe drought, the paddy yield in a number of provinces in the Central Highlands and in Region 5 has remained low. Most of the harvested area has yielded as many as 35 quintals of paddy per hectare. In particular, the Mekong Delta provinces have attained up to 40 quintals per hectare. This year, the paddy yield per hectare in Cuu Long Province is 7 quintals higher than last year, while that of Hau Giang Province and Ho Chi Minh City is 6 quintals higher.

Tay Ninh Province has basically fulfilled the grain obligation for the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops, whereas Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Long An and Hau Giang Provinces have almost fulfilled it. Hau Giang has procured a volume of grain larger than that of other Mekong Delta provinces.

In the past week, the southern provinces and cities have kept on accelerating the summer-fall rice planting. However, due to the lack of water, the planting rate has been slowed down. To date, as many as 70,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, nearly a half of last year's area, have been planted.

The localities are harvesting the winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary crops on the remaining area while growing the summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops. In addition, they have begun the 10th-month rice cultivation. Dong Thap and An Giang Provinces have sown the 10th-month rice on 1,500-2,000 hectares each.

The northern provinces are actively producing more fertilizer, reexamining the early 10th-month rice varieties and preparing sufficient rice seeds.

Since this year's fifth-month spring rice harvest was completed 15 to 20 days behind schedule, it is necessary to sow the early 10th-month rice on schedule in order to prevent the overgrowth of rice seedlings.

According to the Hydrometeorological General Department, the weather will remain favorable for the growth and development of rice plants in the coming days. So, the localities should pay attention to ensuring sufficient water for rice plants to bud and head.

It is necessary to eradicate harmful insects in fields where rice plants have formed ears, work out a plan to protect low-lying fields from water-logging, ready sufficient seeds and fertilizer for the 10th-month crop planting, take good care of draft cattle, complete the harvesting of spring industrial crops, and grow summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.

The southern provinces should accelerate the summer-fall crop cultivation, make necessary preparations to plant the 10th-month rice crop on schedule, secure sufficient feed for the herds of hogs and cattle and strive to stamp out lingering epizootic diseases.

CSO: 4209/403

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ON PROTECTING CROPS FROM DROUGHT

BK191559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] According to the General Hydrometeorological Department's forecast, the present heat wave is likely to continue and become fiercer, while the area of rice affected by drought or water shortage has reached approximately 170,000 hectares and is likely to expand further in the days ahead if the hot weather continues for several more days.

The Ministry of Agriculture has coordinated with the power and water conservancy sectors in discussing and reaching an identity of views on a number of most effective measures to help various localities protect crops against drought. The Ministry of Agriculture has also sent an urgent message to all localities and agricultural services urging them to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

--Firmly grasp the situation and development of the drought in each area and its effect on each kind of crop, particularly rice, so that specific measures can be adopted to mobilize all available forces and means in the affected localities and establishments to protect the crops. The state has decided to highly mobilize the existing power capacity and solve the fuel problem to control the drought.

--All agricultural services should adopt effective measures and coordinate closely with the power and water conservancy sectors in satisfactorily organizing work related to protecting crops--especially rice shoots which are growing ears or about to grow ears--from the drought. They must overcome the idea of depending on or waiting for power supplies and mobilize the peasants, using mainly manpower and ordinary tools to combat the drought.

--Along with caring for rice, all localities should pay attention to protecting vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops from the drought. Careful consideration should be made by agricultural services to ensure that 10th-month rice seedlings are sown in areas with sufficient water so that they can develop normally. In addition to combating drought, attention must be paid to preventing waterlogging, especially in low-lying areas.

CSO: 4209/403

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE IN MEKONG DELTA AREA DISCUSSED

BK301232 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] In the 8 years since liberation, there have been many new changes in the rural areas of the Mekong River delta provinces. These localities are striving to make their great contributions to the common cause of maintaining their reputation as a region rich in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and as a key, significant grain cultivation area.

The pace of socialist transformation in agriculture, though still slow, is advancing along with the industrial and business transformation. Since the liberation, we have continued to do away with exploitation, feudalism, private land ownership, and have striven to allocate land for the peasants. Although these tasks have not been scrupulously carried out and the number of peasants who do not have land to till is great, we have allocated more than 250,000 hectares of land and handed them over to hundreds of thousands of peasants. We have organized more than 25,000 production solidarity teams, more than 10,000 production collectives, and over 200 cooperatives. More than 21 percent of the total peasant families have worked with production collectives, occupying 15 percent of the arable land.

Along with carrying out the task of socialist transformation in agriculture, we have applied various advanced technology in production. Although the Mekong River Delta is an area with naturally favorable conditions, peasants in the past planted only one rice crop a year. Since liberation, thanks to the rearrangement of the crop cultivation pattern and seasonal schedules, and the improvement of water conservancy, peasants have been able to cultivate three rice crops a year, namely winter-spring, summer-fall, and 10th-month rice. With two crops a year, they now can plant on an area of 900,000 hectares. Many high-yield rice areas have been allocated in 22 districts covering an area of 250,000 hectares for two crops a year, and in 17 districts of the coastal provinces covering 320,000 hectares for one crop a year. The districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi, An Giang Province, have planted rice on 52,000 hectares with an average yield of 90 quintals per hectare. The high-yield rice area in Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh Districts, Tieng Giang Province, though possessing only 33 percent of the rice-cultivated area, has produced 61 percent of the province's rice. Peasants at 20 villages of Cai Lay District deliver to state granaries 2,500 kg of paddy annually from every hectare of their ricefield. The rice

output has increased remarkably. Compared to the early years after liberation, the rice output now increases by one million metric tons a year.

Situated in a region with great, comprehensive agricultural production potential, the industrial crops, animal husbandry, and export activities in the Mekong River Delta provinces are developing rapidly. The area for planting legumes has been expanded. The area for soybeans in Dong Nai Province has increased from 6,000 to 22,000 hectares. The area for peanuts in Cuu Long Province increased by more than 100 percent and, in Ben Tre, by almost 100 percent. An Giang Province planted more than 8,000 hectares of green beans on two-crop ricefields, harvesting 9,000 metric tons. The famous coconut area in Ben Tre Province has increased, since the liberation, from 14,000 hectares to more than 38,000 hectares. Jute trees are now planted in the Mekong River Delta area with an initial acreage of more than 3,000 hectares. These are new features in the region.

The movement for developing the new rural area is also being carried out. This includes the building of brick houses, bridges, public health posts, schools, sanitation stations, and roads, organizing artistic shows for the people, and eliminating bad practices and superstition. On many canals and ditches, cultural boats carrying books, photos, and mobile movie teams are on their way to bring the light of socialist culture to various rural hamlets.

CSO: 4209/404

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN ON AGRICULTURE IN CENTRAL COASTAL REGION

BK231529 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Five provinces of the central coastal region--Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai--were beset with many difficulties on liberation day. The consequences of the war were heavy. Many areas were devastated due to fierce raids by the enemy. Ricefields were abandoned, houses were nothing but makeshift shacks, the material-technical bases were poor, and energy resources were in very short supply. This region had also long been seriously plagued by a constant shortage of grain.

Today this region has taken on a new appearance. The latest development is that all the provinces have vigorously pushed agricultural production ahead and the grain output has increased considerably. The amount of grain collected and purchased in 1982 doubled that of 1977. Instead of having to receive an annual supply of more than 100,000 metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent from the state as they had previously, these provinces have, since 1981, not only resolved the grain problem by themselves but also delivered nearly 70,000 metric tons of grain to the state.

In particular, some establishments in Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, and especially Quang Nam-Danang, have, thanks to their efforts to rearrange crop cultivation patterns and to use new crop varieties, achieved very high crop yields on fairly large cultivated areas. Generally speaking, the average annual increase in grain output of these provinces is 16.4 percent and the average annual consumption of grain per capita increased from 143 kg in 1976 to 316 kg in 1982. The development of agriculture has created a basis for stepping up the production of industrial goods and goods for export.

Sufficient hand tools have been produced in the region. Some 76.4 percent of the rice threshing machines there belong to the state. The region has sugar processing, paper production, and silk weaving industries. It boasts of many medium- and small-sized hydroelectric plants and has initially built an agroindustrial economic structure from the basic level up.

In these five provinces of the central coastal region, market prices are relatively more stable than in other regions of the country. All these provinces have basically completed agricultural cooperativization mainly through the formation of cooperatives. This is an important factor for developing agricultural production and stabilizing the distribution and circulation of goods.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

BK180954 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Southern provinces have continued to accelerate agricultural transformation in accordance with the spirit of the mid-February conference held by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee.

These provinces have established 973 additional production collectives, thus bringing the total number to 10,693, in which 8,695 collectives have applied product-based contracts with labor groups and laborers. They have also established 21 additional cooperatives, bringing the total number to 207, in which 173 cooperatives have applied product-based contract system. The area of collectivized land also increased by 15.6 percent where 21.9 percent of the peasants' families have been gathered for collective farming. This has helped develop production solidarity teams vigorously and prepare conditions for them to turn into production collectives and cooperatives. There are now 25,840 production solidarity teams. Many provinces have developed these teams satisfactorily such as Hau Giang, Song Be, and Dong Nai. Minh Hai Province has organized 50 percent of its peasant families into production solidarity teams.

Many localities are reviewing the quality of production collectives to classify them into categories to formulate plans to develop their strengths and overcome their weaknesses. Initial evaluations conducted recently show that 30 and 33 percent of the production collectives in Minh Hai and Kien Giang Provinces, respectively, are fine collectives.

After attending training courses in various regions, cadres in various districts are striving to organize short-term courses to produce managerial and professional cadres for distribution to hamlets, villages, and production collectives during the 1983 and 1984-85 period.

Regarding land allocation tasks, a number of provinces are still carrying out this task slowly.

CSO: 4209/404

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER PLANTATION MANAGEMENT REVIEWED; EXPANSION CONTEMPLATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Do Van Nguyen, director of Rubber General Department: "Heighten the Rubber Sector's Ability to Manage, Exploit and Grow New Trees"]

[Text] In recent years, cadres and workers of the rubber sector have overcome numerous difficulties and challenges and have brought about many-sided changes, especially from the points of view of exploitation and new plantations. Though the investments made in 1982 were not much greater than in the previous years, it was possible to create a better productivity for the plantations and this year [1982] was one when the output delivered to the state was the highest ever--surpassing 1981 by 8.6 percent including an 8-percent increase in the amount delivered for export purposes--and also when new plantations constituted a record high representing nearly a 1.5-fold increase over the plan norm and a 2.6-fold increase over the 1981 achievement. Plantations were shaped up right in the first cultivation year with 95 percent of the total number of trees staying alive and growing up well.

Uniform Plan to Exploit Rubber Planting Areas

The rubber sector has overcome many difficulties to restore the destroyed rubber areas but a great many others remain unexploited. The principal cause is a great shortage of labor, especially of laborers employed to scrape off latex. Because their life has not yet been stabilized and is still difficult, the present laborers in some areas have sometimes found it necessary to quit their work and take up outside jobs. In 1982, the rubber sector considered the problem of exploiting rubber plantations from a more correct point of view; it drew up a uniform plan to concentrate on exploiting all rubber plantations with stress being laid first on intensive cultivation; worked out another plan for fertilization, weeding, fire prevention and care for millions of diseased trees to enable them to produce latex; provided a sufficient labor force; improved the laborers' life and applied a policy to encourage production. Owing to the application of a clear-cut policy, workers have taken good care of rubber trees on the areas entrusted to them and have simultaneously inter-planted grain crops, harvested more corn and beans and raised hogs and chickens. The [Rubber] General Department has also formulated a policy toward army men engaged in economic development and has motivated thousands of soldiers to participate in the production task in state rubber farms. It can be said

that the new business method of various rubber corporations and state farms has filled workers with enthusiasm and an attachment to collective production though they are still confronted with lodging and boarding difficulties.

The rubber sector has also processed dry latex properly. Because the existing processing equipment dates back to between 20 and 30 years ago with too old, very wornout machines which have not yet been either replaced or supplemented, the actual processing capacity of the sector can only fulfill about 70 percent of the task assigned by the state. To eliminate the stagnation of latex, the General Department and various corporations have installed additional crepe rubber rolling lines and coordinated with mechanical engineering sectors to conduct research and produce an additional number of chopping machines and evaporative kilns [lof xoong] and to promptly repair broken-down power generators in order to heighten the capacity of the sector's processing network to the maximum.

The sector has taken effective measures in an effort to maintain the rubber quality grade to promote exportation as well as domestic processing industries and has tried by all means to fully exploit and process rubber to create more raw materials to meet domestic requirements.

Intensive Cultivation at the Very Outset

In the past years, the new rubber plantations failed to meet economic-technical demands. To overcome this situation, since 1982 the General Department has formulated a plan to comprehensively heighten the politicoideological standards of workers, to enhance their enthusiasm and sense of responsibility, to instill into them a true feeling of attachment to state farms and of sympathy for the plantations entrusted to them and to organize training, practice and competitive drill festivals to enable them to grasp the technical requirements of new planting methods and to accustom themselves with the land reclamation technique. The result is a yearly increase from 400-500 to nearly 15,000 hectares of new plantations--which is an unheard-of achievement. Starting from a planting technique with a single method, today many corporations and state farms have combined all three methods, taken advantage of propitious seasons to plant new trees, applied a progressive technique in setting up nurseries and grown scattered crops in order to be able to regulate the work force and take the initiative with regard to cultivation seasons. In the past, there was no plot which could be used as a model of intensive cultivation and new plantation. To date, there have emerged many new rubber planting plots which will be fit for exploitation after being cared for in the next 5 or 6 years. The old strains yielded only 7 to 8 quintals of dry latex per hectare on the average. Today we have used other strains which can have an average yield of between 1.5 and 2 tons of rubber [latex]. An outstanding event is the new progress made in 1982 in implementing the agreements to cooperate with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in cultivating 50,000 to 5,000 hectares respectively of rubber plantations.

Exploitation and New Planting Associated with Product Contracting

To closely associate plans with economic stimuli, the General Department has combined the assigned norms with economic and organizational measures while considering it important to supply various forms of compensation according to the end product and to implement reward norms with the result that production has been developed in corporations and state farms. The corporations have raised many norms by 5 to 100 percent, plans have been carried out satisfactorily and the interests of laborers, collective units and the state have been better ensured. Besides, control has been considered highly important and the technical cadres of state farms and corporations have been present at the work sites everyday to prevent the continuation of errors and to limit to the minimum any negative manifestation in the production process.

Targets and Measures

In the land of eastern Nam Bo, in general, and of the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh, in particular, as well as in Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kon Tum in the Central Highlands, there remain vast areas which are suitable for rubber planting but which are not yet used. For this reason, quickening the new-planting tempo is a very important task along with intensive cultivation.

Based on the formulas that "manual labor must be combined with mechanization in opening new lands and planting new trees" and that "the specialized cultivation of rubber must be coordinated with general enterprise methods," the rubber sector has been trying to develop the comprehensive economic effectiveness of rubber trees by using up all kinds of rejects and latex to process and produce consumer goods on the spot, by using the sides of roads and streams to plant coffee and pepper trees, by planting peach trees on gray soils, by developing the raising of bovines and hogs and by interplanting legumes during the initial years when the rubber trees' domes do not yet touch each other [when rubber trees have not grown up fully]--all that with the aim of reducing the amount of concentrated investments to be made by the state.

The task of formulating a project, conducting a survey and drawing up a plan must be done a step ahead. On the basis of the formulated project, it is necessary to determine the firm steps to be taken; to combine immediate interests with long-term profits, manual labor with mechanization, rudimentary implements with modern equipment and large with small scale; and to carry out works by focusing on the principal points so as to concentrate forces to finish each key stage and each key zone within each specific period of time with the objective of gradually perfecting plantations and turning them into stable and strong agro-industrial economic zones. In addition, the workers' life will become more stable.

To achieve the above-mentioned goals, the decisive factor is to exploit the existing potentials constituted by the contingent of cadres and workers, the organizational system and the material-technical bases with a view to meeting the pressing demands of the sector. There is an immediate need for all corporations, state farms and processing enterprises to focus on improving and strengthening management and on overcoming the remaining weak aspects

in order to ensure that the existing material-technical bases, labor force, materials and equipment are used to the best advantage so as to exert the greatest effect on the execution of the task of expanding the area of new rubber plantations.

The expansion of the rubber tree planting area involves tasks in many domains and necessitates a close cooperation with many sectors and localities. For the time being, any locality which has been working only on a small area may rely on the organizational and managerial experiences available and on the promulgated policies to gradually expand the new plantation area. Any locality which is planting new rubber trees on a large scale must resolve this problem in the interest of the national economy as a whole. In saying so, we want to point out that the rubber sector must not pay attention only to using its own means to build production and business installations to achieve the greatest effect. Though seeming correct at first sight, this policy is incompatible with the requirements of the task of forming new rubber plantations. To complete the building of new plantations, it is necessary not only to do business satisfactorily but also to carry out well various tasks concerning the building of an infrastructure. As for the localities, they start from their local interests (which is in no way parochialism) and want to take advantage of rubber plantation development to find a comprehensive solution to the problem of local infrastructure. This desire is legitimate but calls for very great additional expenditures in building servicing facilities. In this respect, therefore, there must be a close coordination between the rubber sector and every territorial zone and between the central and local level in motivating the people to work together with the state to further speed up the development of rubber plantations and also the building of the infrastructure in order to reduce the extent of investments which the state is not yet ready to make.

To carry out production, business activities and capital construction satisfactorily, corporations and state farms must revamp their management and organizational of production. The managerial apparatuses of corporations and state farms must be sleek, lightweight and effective and must reinforce production units with additional capable cadres, hold in high esteem those old technical workers with many years of professional experience and, at the same time, attentively train and improve young workers by encouraging "foremen" to impart their professional knowledge to the succeeding generation and by creating conditions for them to do so.

Organizing life according to a sound pattern will help corporations and state farms step up production; efforts must be made to carry out interplanting at all costs on the entire area of new rubber plantations in order to obtain on the spot a noticeable portion of the necessary grain and food products. The on-the-spot source of raw materials and supplies must be used properly and rationally to build houses and public welfare works. A public health network must be organized and broadened to prevent and cure diseases for workers and a sufficient number of schools and classrooms must be built for the children's education....

Under the present circumstances, rubber corporation and state farms are the installations which have favorable conditions to stabilize and gradually improve the life of manual and office workers and their dependents. A good organization of life will have the effect of promoting production development and linking the life of each individual and family to the task of building and developing the rubber sector.

To create conditions for the rubber sector's advancement, there is an encompassing need to strengthen the close guidance exercised by the state over this sector. The Council of Ministers will have to direct the formulation of short- and long-term development plans in order to quickly examine and ratify them. Systematization must be applied to the joint activities of different localities, between the central and local level and between the state and people in their joint action in the rubber industry.

Moreover, in view of the rather complex economic relationships under the present circumstances, economic activities aimed at raising the effect, quality and result of production cannot achieve these objectives satisfactorily merely through the perfection of the organizational and managerial structure and of economic calculations but require also an adjustment of economic relationships from the legal point of view. For a clear-cut definition of responsibilities in legal terms is a prerequisite for economic management--which means that it is necessary to clearly determine the actual power and responsibility of each side which participates effectively in these economic activities.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

WINTER-SPRING RICE OUTPUT--The southern provinces and cities have basically completed their winter-spring rice harvest. They are now starting the sowing of the summer-fall crop. According to initial statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the output of winter-spring rice in the south is put at more than 32 quintals [per hectare], which is as much as last year. Despite the prolonged drought in Central Vietnam provinces and a shortage of materials and draft force, the southern peasants have successfully overcome weather-related difficulties in planting 582,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 91.5 percent of the planned target. This figure represents an increase of 33,000 hectares over the 1981-82 winter-spring crop. The Mekong Delta provinces which have exceeded the planned targets for acreage are Kien Giang, An Giang and Long An. They surpassed the planned targets by 25 percent, 6.1 percent, and 5.1 percent respectively. [Text] [BK050500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 May 83]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT FIGURES--As of 10 May, the former Fifth Region provinces have procured 113,436 metric tons of grain, including 33,431 metric tons of subsidiary food crops equivalent to rice. The provinces of Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Dac Lac all have procured more grain, showing increases from 10 to 89 percent over the figures recorded during the same period last year. As a result of positive effort to balance the distribution of grain within the provinces, all localities have achieved the state plan for grain procurement: Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac Provinces have fulfilled 46-54 percent of their annual plan norms while Quang Nam-Danang and Phu Khanh Provinces have fulfilled 34-37 percent of their annual plan norms. Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac Provinces have strived to overcome their storage and transportation problems in order to procure, transport and safeguard the grain. [Text] [BK241334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 May 83]

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE--The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN on Tuesday said that by implementing the late President Ho Chi Minh's testament, Vietnam's agricultural production has strongly developed. The paper said: In 1969, Vietnam had to import more than 2 million tons of food, but now [words indistinct] the food problem has been basically solved in the whole country. Despite difficult conditions, the lack of materials and technology, repeated calamities, food production has increased considerably, from 11.4 million tons in 1975 to 16 million tons in 1982. In 1982, (?34) districts achieved 7 tons of paddy per hectare; more than 200 cooperatives and collectives achieved 8 tons per hectare. The Dai Phuoc Cooperative in Dai Loc District, Quang Nam-Danang Province, central Vietnam, achieved the highest yield: 32 tons per hectare. [Text] [BK171344 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 May 83]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

IRRATIONAL, ILLEGAL USE OF ELECTRICITY CHECKED BY INSPECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Hong Khanh: "Initial Result of Inspection on Use of Electric Power in Hanoi: Electricity Is Insufficient But Can Be Better Used"]

[Text] Hanoi is inspecting the use of electric power in a number of precincts, districts and basic installations. The initial result has been welcomed by broad sections of public opinion. After the inspection, these wards, precincts, districts and enterprises have used electricity better though the amount of electric power supplied remains the same according to the plan norm. The effect of the inspection is obvious. Not only have many enterprises maintained their production tempo, stabilized the quality of their products and kept their equipment in good repair and have the lights become brighter both indoors and outdoors but public order and security have also been maintained. Voltages on various networks have been relatively stabilized and cases of unexpected power cutoff due to overload, release of automatic circuit breakers or fuse melting have become less frequent. For example, prior to the inspection, the electric meters in the electricity consuming households and installations in the Phux Xa zone indicated 1,050 amperes in the rush hours but after the inspection, the same meters in the same households and installations showed only 650 amperes in the same rush hours.

Who has caused that drop in voltage? The first stage of the inspection on the issue of electric power in 16 precincts, districts and city has revealed that there are three categories of consumers: First, enterprises, work sites, organs, schools and army units have exceeded the electric supply norms indicated in the plan. Some of these consumers have committed waste because they have not observed the electric waste rate allowed for each product or job unit. Sometimes the electric power supplied to only one consumer has been used by three or four ones. There have been instances when a unit which receives electricity supply from the state on a priority basis to perform production according to plan wants to make a personal profit and has, therefore, shared power with others--which are not on the priority list--under the form of "brotherhood" gift or "merchandise" exchange, etc. Though the supply norm for the first quarter was only 30,000 kilowatt-hours, some college used up 90,000 kilowatt-hours by the end of January. Also in January 1983, another factory consumed two-thirds of the volume of

the volume of electricity to be supplied to it for the first quarter as a whole, etc.

The second category includes people in collective residential areas and individual households who use electricity without meters or through the meters belonging to certain organs or enterprises. These people have used electricity wantonly because they have only to pay monthly electricity fees fixed by contract and also because most of these bills are paid by the organs or enterprises concerned. In 1982, there was an enterprise which had to pay electricity bills amounting to seven times the norm allowed to the households of its workers and cadres. Of the current total number of about 230,000 households throughout the city who use electricity, only nearly half of them have meters; if each household exceeds the authorized quantitative norm by 15 watts each evening, this will amount to an additional consumption of thousands of kilowatt-hours. Though only 1 month has elapsed since the first inspection stage, the entire city has saved over 1 million kilowatt-hours for production according to plan.

The third category is people who steal electricity to illegally carry out production or business activities to make a profit. The inspection tour conducted from 6 to 18 March over 334 units disclosed 199 which stole electricity by circumventing meters; of these 199 units, 159 stole electricity from the priority power lines and used it all day long. These people carried out clandestine activities by evading business registration and illegally manufactured diverse goods such as ice cubes, ice cream, bicycle tires and tubes, plastic and metallic items and even electrolyzed firecracker powder... For example, Trieu Thi Vuong in Mai Dong Ward made ice cream and electrolyzed firecracker power, using hundreds of kilowatt-hours each day. Nguyen Van Cao in Trung Liet Ward installed a 200-ampere transformer to electrolyze firecracker power in a cellar, producing a batch of more than 1 kg at a time... Let alone many quintals of raw materials such as potash fertilizer and granular resin clandestinely obtained from nowhere you know, it is estimated that the equipment confiscated from these electricity thieves had used a capacity of more than 300 kilowatts which was equivalent to the power used by 6,000 households for normal lighting. Had they used electricity for 10 hours daily in the space of 1 month, they would have robbed the state of a volume of electricity sufficient to produce about 150,000 meters of cloth or more than 200 tons of sugar. These electricity thieves included some deviant workers and cadres of the electricity sector who used their technical knowledge to steal the state's electricity and sell it to illegal businessmen. For these reasons, from the commercial point of view, the electricity loss suffered by Hanoi in 1982 was not small at all (due mainly to theft) and was nearly equal to one-third of the electricity generated by the Yen Phay Power Plant or to the amount of electricity used by the 8-3 Textile Factory for production in five quarters.

At a time when the source of power is limited, when the structure of the electric network inherited from the old times is irrational and very patchy and has not yet undergone any substantial reform so that its transmission power is restricted, the unilateral act of adding new transmission lines without following any plan and project and the many cases of theft have

naturally led to a deterioration of the voltage quality. On some days, the 220 [-volt] network came down to 100 and then 80 volts and even down to 50 volts in some areas. With such a quality of electricity, how could production, public health and activities in the city not been influenced? Ever since the inspection on the use of electricity, the voltage of the 220-volt network has become relatively stable around the 200-220 volt range and that of the 110-volt network around the 100-110 volt range day and night in many cases.

A question has been raised: Will this type of inspection and control become a regular pattern? There are factual grounds for our doubt. From April to June last year, the Hanoi Electricity Service did organize a two-stage inspection on the use of electricity. Many people stealing electricity for production and business purposes were uncovered. An example was Tran Ti Kim Hoan in the Thinh Hao laboring people's zone who stole electricity to run two ice cream machines installed at an unhygienic place, producing 2,000 ice cream sticks each day... But such people were not at all punished appropriately and they resumed their bad habit soon afterward.

This time Hanoi is inspecting the use of electricity by harmoniously coordinating the efforts of the sector concerned with those of other sectors including the public security forces, courts of justice, army, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Trade-Union Federation, administration at the basic level and people in the streets. The people have made a noteworthy contribution to the flagrante delicto catching of persons stealing electricity to illegally carry out production and business activities. On its part, the Electricity Service has also started urging its workers and cadres to determine clearly their responsibilities for the management of a special property of the state and to display self-enlightenment by declaring and gradually retrieving the wires and appliances with which they had "lent a hand" to people who did illegal business. The Ministry of Power and the North Vietnam Electricity Corporation are examining and complementing a plan to distribute electricity by concentrating supply on various sectors to enable them to fulfill the state plan satisfactorily and are simultaneously formulating regulations on the rational and economical use of electricity incorporating material bonds between the supplier and the consumer so that the power consuming households may base themselves on these provisions to implement this policy. Reform and expansion are being carried on networks of cables, stations and mechanical devices when necessary. From 1977 to 1981, Hanoi installed 20,000 new meters; just in 1982, 10,795 new meters were installed, 21.8 percent of the total number of wornout one-phase meters and 1,100 wornout three-phase meters were repaired.

To have the necessary conditions to receive additional power once machine group No 1 of the Pha Lai Power Plant is put into operation, Hanoi has made major repairs on 400 transformers, is installing 2 additional 25,000-kilovolt-ampere transformers, heightening the capacity of a number of intermediary stations, installing 55 medium- and small-sized stations more on the distribution lines and reforming and building 64 kms of high- and low-tension wires. But Hanoi will still underfulfill the planned requirements by about 20 percent even after receiving an additional source of electricity

from Pha Lai. Therefore, it will be necessary to carry out regular inspection and control to make sure that electricity is used rationally, effectively and economically to achieve the right objectives and to serve the rightful consumers.

After the recent inspection tour, a new change has taken place in many streets where people have undertaken to protect the stations, mechanical devices and cable lines in the vicinity. These people have opposed and stopped persons attempting to illegally tap electric wires. The responsible organs are taking legal proceedings against persons caught in the act of stealing electricity and are urgently compiling files and collecting documents. The Municipal Trade-Union Federation has introduced the "economic use of electricity" topic at the workers' and cadres' meetings. The Electricity Service has also taken disciplinary measures against some deviant cadres and workers and has forced them to resign. The formula that "electricity branches take care of power distribution while precincts and wards participate in management by carrying out supervision" is being implemented in all precincts and districts of the city.

If guided properly and carried out regularly, the above-mentioned coordinated uniform measures will serve as a basis for the systematic implementation [of the policy on the use of electricity] and will inculcate into the people the sense of the need to economize electricity--a special material supply which has a constant effect on national development.

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CSO: 4209/366

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES TRIBAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

/Text/ VNA--Following a task assignment by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Education recently held in Bac Thai the Fifth Conference on Ethnic Minority Education.

Representatives of 16 northern provinces, 14 border highland districts and the sectors concerned at the central level attended the conference.

For 10 years since the Fourth Conference on Ethnic Minority Education, the task of educating ethnic minorities in the northern mountainous region has undergone numerous changes. Compared with the 1973-74 academic year, the number of tribal students in 13 mountainous provinces and in provinces with mountainous districts increased in the 1981-82 academic year; the increase was 7.9 percent for Level I, 10.1 percent for Level II and 7.1 percent for Level III. From the quantitative point of view, the Tay, Nung, Muong and Thai tribes have caught up with the development of general education in the lowlands. For some ethnic minorities such as the Ha Nhi and Bo Y, education has been developed at a fairly high tempo. Consequently, the ratio of college, advanced school and postgraduate students coming from among the ethnic minorities has increased continuously. The uniform development of various educational branches--such as general education, kindergarten, supplementary education and pedagogy--together with concentrated schools such as highland children's schools, tribal youths' schools and general labor schools has enabled the educational task to exert a positive and effective influence on the three revolutions in the mountainous region.

Many teachers and schoolmistresses have displayed revolutionary heroism, become deeply attached to the mountainous areas and worked wholeheartedly for their cherished pupils.

However, in view of the requirements of national construction and defense, the educational task in the ethnic minority region is still developing slowly. Among the ethnic minorities with a small population such as the H'mong, Dao, Kho Mu and Khang, the ratio of students attending schools is still very low--only from 4.8 to 6.4 percent. Illiteracy has not yet been completely eradicated in the highlands and remote areas. The quality of education is still low, especially concerning cultural knowledge.

The conference set forth the goal and task of continuously developing education in the ethnic minority regions in the northern provinces. Approximately in the next 5 to 10 years, it will be necessary to step up general education both quantitatively and qualitatively along the education reform guidelines by considering political, ethical and vocational education and labor performance to be on a level with cultural teaching, by associating teaching topics with social realities and schools with life, by making priority investments in concentrated schools and by striving to eliminate illiteracy. The conference also set forth specific tasks for the low and highlands and requested each locality to take the initiative to train local and tribal teachers but pointed out the immediate need to transfer many teachers from the low to the highlands to develop the educational task and to apply an appropriate treatment system toward them.

Addressing the conference, Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, praised the party committees at all echelons and the localities in the mountainous region and lowlands for their diligence in and concern about the ethnic minorities' education. For a long period of time, many male and female teachers have devoted themselves to their cherished pupils and sacrificed their personal interests in order to bring the cultural light to the ethnic minorities. The vice chairman stressed that the education of ethnic minorities, especially in the highlands and border areas, is very important at the present stage. But it is first necessary to clarify the education goal in the mountainous region and to use this as a basis to determine the substance of teaching and learning. Despite their traditional struggle spirit, assiduity, creativeness and intelligence, the overall development standards of tribesmen has not yet caught up with those of the lowland people and this has been due to natural and social conditions. In view of the requirements of the task of building and defending the fatherland, it is now necessary for the mountainous region to develop rapidly from all points of view. For this reason, tribal education must be aimed at forming a new man who is master of himself and of nature and society and who is capable of creating ever higher material and moral values.

Education must be linked to the party line and to the socioeconomic objectives of each locality. In forming the new man in the mountainous region, attention must be paid to all three environments--family, society and school--among which the school must play an extremely important role. The school must have a program to teach students the intensive rice cultivation and animal husbandry technique, the combined agro-forestry production method, lessons on local history and geography as well as the policy of uniting all nationalities.

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CSO: 4209/369

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DISTRICTS IN NGHE TINH RECOVERING FROM STORMS

BK211214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A tornado on 15 May caused losses of life and damaged property in 57 coastal villages of Quynh Luu, Dien Chau and Yen Thanh Districts, Nghe Tinh Province.

Following the tornado, party committees of various echelons and the administrations in localities hit by the storm, along with the public health, trade, food, salt and fish sectors have assigned cadres to grassroots establishments to promptly solve various urgent problems such as helping the victims and repairing damage caused by the storm.

The public health sector provided first aid facilities and transferred patients to districts and provinces for further treatment. It has sent a quantity of medicines to various badly stricken areas such as Dien Hai, Dien Kim, Do Thanh and Cau Giac to promptly help victims of the storm. Militiamen of the coastal districts of Quynh Luu, Dien Chau and Yen Thanh sent vessels, boats and rafts to sea to help fishermen haul their fishing boats, nets and equipment to shore.

Various military units, especially naval and public security units, closely coordinated with militia forces at other coastal villages which were not hit by the tornado to provide help to boats and the people during the storm. Immediately after the storm abated, public security post No 64 and militiamen at Quynh Long, Quynh Luu, Dien Kim, Dien Hai and Dien Chau Districts put to sea and brought 44 victims to shore. The food sector sent 500 metric tons of food to help the local people. The marine products and banking sectors provided additional equipment to various production establishments and sufficient fishing nets, loans and other facilities to fishing cooperatives to enable them to promptly resume fishing again.

CSO: 4209/403

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

DAC LAC'S LANGUAGE PROGRAM--Since the 1980-81 academic year, after compiling the substance of an Ede-Vietnamese bilingual curriculum for Grade 1, the Education Service in Dac Lac Province opened 6 classes to teach 240 pupils in all. In the 1981-82 academic year, beside 6 Grade-2 classes, Dac Lac opened 15 more Grade-1 classes to teach the Ede-Vietnamese bilingual curriculum. The total number of pupils attending the Ede-Vietnamese bilingual Grades 1 and 2 was 840. In the 1982-83 academic year, Dac Lac again opened 15 more Grade-1 classes, raising the total number of pupils of Grades 1, 2 and 3 where the Ede-Vietnamese curriculum is experimentally taught to 1,440. At present, the Ede Language Textbook Compiling Section of the Dac Lac Education Service is continuing to compile a curriculum for Grades 4 and 5 in conformity with the education reform trend set by the Ministry of Education so that the Ede-Vietnamese bilingual curriculum for all grades in Level-I basic general schools will be completed in the 1984-85 academic year. After being taught experimentally for 2 years, the Ede-Vietnamese curriculum for Level-I basic general schools has been welcomed by the Ede and M'Nong minorities in Dac Lac and the learning quality of tribal pupils has been raised obviously. Dac Lac is trying to print Ede language textbooks for the Level-I curriculum by 1985 in order to implement the policy of using the spoken and written tribal language for teaching in Level-I general schools in the province. [Text] [Hanoi in Vietnamese 7 Apr 83 p 3] 9332

CSO: 4209/366

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 FEB-15 MAR 1983

Hanoi VIETNAM CHRONICLE in English Apr 83 p 32

[Text]

(February 16 — March 15)

MARCH

FEBRUARY

16. Vietnam News Agency issues a statement protesting to China for permitting foreign companies to carry out oil and gas exploration on the Oanh Ca area in the Bac Bo gulf, thus violating Vietnamese sovereignty.

17. A Vietnamese economic delegation ends its visit to Iraq begun on February 12.

18. A delegation of the Indian Foreign Ministry, headed by K.S. Bajpai, Secretary to the Ministry, ends its visit to Vietnam begun on February 18.

19. Hanoi: Opening of the 8th session of the Vietnam — Poland Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

23. The Indochinese Summit Conference is held in Vientiane (February 23 — 25). Two statements are published: the Joint Statement and the Statement on Vietnamese Volunteer Troops in Kampuchea.

— The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers hold a meeting on the socialist transformation of agriculture and the readjustment of land holdings in the former Nam Bo provinces.

25. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement between Vietnam and Hungary on cooperation on geological surveys on Vietnamese territory.

— An international forum for peace in Southeast Asia is held in Phnom Penh on the initiative of the World Peace Council in co-ordination with the Kampuchean Peace Committee.

27. Unison Whiteman, Foreign Minister of Grenada, ends his friendship visit to Vietnam, begun on February 24. A joint communiqué is published.

1. A delegation of the Federal National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Federal National Assembly, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

— Signing in Phnom Penh of a protocol on economic cooperation, goods exchanges and cadre training between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

3. Publication of decrees on agricultural tax by the SRV Council of State.

— The Conference of Non-aligned countries at foreign ministerial level is held in New Delhi. Vietnam is elected vice-chairperson of the conference. The conference decides that the seat of Kampuchea "will not be seated by any side" and there is no need to refer this problem to the coming Summit Conference.

— The Ministry of Culture holds a symposium to discuss measures for the implementation of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and that of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

7. Opening in New Delhi of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. Vietnam takes part in the Presidium of the conference.

9. A French transport experts delegation, led by Antoine Porou, adviser to the Minister of State for Transport, ends its visit to Vietnam begun on March 3.

— Signing in Phnom Penh of a protocol on medical cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea for 1983.

10. A delegation of the SRV Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu, pays a visit to Cuba.

— The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee ends its visit to Vietnam begun on March 1.

11. The Hanoi University holds a symposium on Karl Marx on the occasion of his 165th birthday and the centenary of his death.

— A delegation of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia pays a visit to Vietnam.

— Publication of a decree on the amendment of some articles on industrial and commercial taxes by the SRV Council of State.

— The 19th conference of leaders of the Writers' Associations of socialist countries is opened in Hanoi.

— Vietnam is elected to the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement at its Seventh Summit.

14. Hanoi: Holding of a meeting to define scientific and technological programmes and the application of scientific and technological advances to production, economic management, social management and people's life.

15. A Party and State delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, ends its official friendship visit to Vietnam begun on March 12. An agreement on exemption from entry visas for Vietnamese and Nicaraguan citizens and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries are signed.

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June 23, 1983